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# Korean Affairs Report

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17 MARCH 1987

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### STUDENT MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH LED BY CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGYON in Korean 8 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Ho Sin-kun: "The Youth Movements in South Korea Are Advancing Along the Chuche-Oriented Path"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The youth play a very important role in the struggle for national liberation. Youths and students in countries under colonial rule have a high degree of national awareness and a strong consciousness against imperialism. It is none other than youths who wage the most gallant struggle against the suppression of and the disdain for their nation."

A popular movement can be assured of success when it is led by the right ideological ideals and when the awakened masses are mobilized.

When the ideological ideals on which a mass movement is based embody the demands of the times and the desires of the popular masses, and when the broad circles of people are armed with an advanced ideology, that movement is destined to sure victory. Otherwise, the movement cannot avoid vicissitudes and failure.

This is the truth proven by history, and it is a serious lesson provided by the South Korean student movements in the past.

Over 30 years from the 19 April uprising up to the October Kwangju popular revolt through the 3 June struggle, South Korean youths and students waged diverse struggles at different times. In these struggles, they shed blood and underwent painful sacrifices but failed to win victory. In this process, however, they learned a precious lesson that in order for their just struggle to end in victory, they must wage their struggle on the basis of the right fighting ideals and awaken the broad circles of people and draw them into the struggle.

Thus the progressive youths and students, arming their minds with the immortal chuche ideology, the great leading thought of our time, have waged a strenuous struggle to awaken the broad circles of youths, students, and people in all walks of life.

Placing special emphasis on awakening the masses, the progressive youths and students have used various methods to press ahead vigorously with efforts to this end. As early as the eighties, there was an active awareness drive underway among youths and students to enlighten the masses, under the slogan "Go down to the lower levels!" In the beginning, this drive was carried out in the countryside on a small scale, mainly during school vacations, but the scope of activity was gradually expanded to penetrate various social strata.

Beginning last year, the movement to awaken the masses experienced a new qualitative change and started out on a new track, with definite objectives in mind.

The main substance of awareness has been to inspire the people with an ardent sense of admiration for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and make them understand the truth of the great chuche ideology.

While paying primary attention to their own moral and theoretical armament, the youths and students have carried out an active awareness drive to enlighten people in all walks of life, including their fellow students, workers, farmers, the urban poor, and secondary school students. The awareness drive was carried out by means of disseminating books on ideologies and various propaganda materials, holding study and discussion meetings, engaging in "service activities," mailing letters, and posting wall posters on college campuses. The fact that Yonsei University students mailed over 15,000 letters to secondary school students during the last summer vacation, is a typical example showing the intensity of the awareness drive waged by university students.

The great leader's laborious works and the writings of the dear leader [Kim Chong-il] were used as basic teaching materials in the awareness drive.

Students organized small groups and societies to study the immortal chuche ideology and devoured "Selected Writings of Kim Il-song," "Collected Kim Il-song Speeches," and the dear leader's "On the Chuche Ideology."

Over 100 students and teachers of 9 universities, including the Seoul National University, Yonsei University, and Chungang University, and workers carried out their moral armament and waged a drive to awaken the workers by using "Selected Writings of Kim Il-song" as a teaching material and, on this basis, organized a workers alliance. The expelled students and students on leave from Seoul National University who were arrested while preparing to form an underground organization in Inchon, had effected their own moral armament by using "Selected Writings of Kim Il-song" as a study material.

Many Hanyang and Songgyungwan University students, while devouring "Selected Writings of Kim Il-song," also carried out an awareness drive. Sogang University students, on the other hand, held discussion meetings to study the chuche ideology.

Commenting on the current situation on the campuses, a South Korean newspaper said: "The emergent phenomenon has reached the point where the Marxist-Leninist

line, and President Kim Il-song's chuche ideology as well, are accepted and followed all-out." Meanwhile, the puppets have raised a howl saying: "The current situation on the campuses has grown so serious that it makes one wonder if these campuses were not located in North Korea."

There are numerous other examples showing how study of the truth of chuche has become an irresistible trend among South Korean youths and students.

Through the process of the awareness drive, the ranks of followers of the chuche ideology are swelling at an unprecedented pace among students and the public, with youths and students regarding the immortal chuche ideology as the spiritual prop for overcoming the present suffering and as a revitalizing element and a nourishment for the struggle to live a true life.

The vigor with which the youths and students are waging an enlightenment drive to awaken the broad circles of people is patently illustrated by the fact that they are stressing that the working masses should be made aware of their role as the masters and, particularly, that "the working class must be the main force of the revolutionary forces."

Amid this groundswell of the chuche ideology on campuses and everywhere else, great change is taking place in the ideomental features of the youths, students, and people, and the anti-American struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy have reached a new turning point.

The public mind in South Korea is undergoing a radical change, with the youth, students, and people tending to admire the great leader, applauding the dear leader and longing for the northern half of the republic.

On the campuses of Andong University, and Seoul National University and many other universities in Seoul, wall posters expressing a longing for life in the northern half of the republic were posted. The posters read, for instance: "Let's go to the paradise in the North," "the North is a nice place to live in because there is no distinction between the rich and the poor there," and "Let us view the North from a different angle." In addition, there was a joint discussion meeting at Toksong Women's University in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, by graduates of this university and Seoul National University to applaud the northern half of the republic.

It is no accident that recently, the puppets have often raised a howl, saying "the situation has come to the point where people admire the North."

With the chuche ideology working as a powerful weapon for hastening the youths' and students' national consciousness, there was an outpouring from South Korean campuses last year of such unprecedentedly sensational anti-U.S. slogans as "U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the popular masses," and "Let us drive out the American wretches!" Keenly and deeply aware of the enormity of the U.S. imperialists' crimes and their criminal machinations, the youths and students refuse to succumb to the violent fascist whirlwinds and directed the arrowhead of their struggle at the U.S. imperialists as the main target, shouting slogans such as "Let us drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify the



country!" "Down with the pro-American dictatorship!" and "Let us establish an independent national government!" Thus they made the anti-U.S. struggle the mainstream in the struggles of the South Korean people. This is rocking the U.S. colonial rule at its foundation.

The ideological enlightenment movement in South Korea to uproot reactionary ideological toxins from the minds of the people and to plant the truth in them has dealt a telling blow to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which has clung to anti-communism as its lifetime occupation, rocking the anticommunist "national policy" at its foundation.

Deeply realizing that their enemy is not their fellow countrymen in the North, but the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the South Korean youths, students, and people have come out with an all-out negation of the anticommunist "national policy" by shouting slogans, such as "Crush the anticommunist ideologies!" "Withdraw the anticommunist national policy!" "Anticommunism is treason, unification is patriotism" and "Withdraw the anticommunist policy which stands in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea!" The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have long used the anticommunist national policy as a shield for maintaining the colonial rule, and as the only means of justification for their machinations to keep the country permanently divided, and to invade the North and touch off another war.

Participants in the joint sit-in staged at Konkuk University late last October by more than 1,000 students from 26 universities opposed anticommunism up to the last moment when they were whisked away handcuffed, shouting slogans such as "Crush the anticommunist thoughts!" and "Let us fight to the very end."

In fact, the South Korean youths and students have firmly chosen the road ahead for them, as well as the objectives of their struggle. The ranks of struggle are increasing at an unprecedented pace, with their struggle better organized and the core elements of the struggle readied.

Overflowing with confidence in victory, the hearts of the South Korean youths and students are pulsating with a solemn sense of readiness and determination to wage a final death-defying fight, just as a Yonsei University professor pointed out: "Many students think that 'a decisive moment has arrived now; we must wage a movement even by going so far as to give up our studies.' This is not something transitory or whimsical."

The gale of fascism, no matter how stormy it may be, will never be able to stem the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, waged by the South Korean youths and students who are confidently moving forward on the track laid by *chuche*.

By vigorously fighting on under the *chuche* banner, the South Korean youths and students will surely succeed in putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' domination and interference and to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship and in achieving the independence, democracy, and national reunification.

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CSO: 4110/065

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON STUDENT MOVEMENT IN SOUTH, CHON REACTION

#### Chon Committee on Human Rights Assailed

SK190348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 18 Feb 87

'NODONG SINMUN 19 February commentary: "A Jackal's Jargon on Human Rights"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been the object of strong criticism and denunciation from people at home and abroad since its devilish barbarity of torturing a patriotic Seoul National University student to death, is desperately engaged in apasement and deception farces to recover from disaffection among the people.

The fascist hangmen have established a special committee to promote human rights in the DJP and a special committee to protect human rights in the puppet government. A few days ago, they held a so-called coordination meeting, babbling about the promotion of human rights.

No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan fascist hangmen may try, establishing a so-called committee and raving jargon, they cannot hide their blood-stained bodies. The Chon Tu-hwan ring raves about human rights only to calm the anti-DJP and antigovernment sentiment of the South Korean people who oppose its bayonet-politics, torture-politics, and prison-politics, and to mislead public opinion.

That the puppets never have any desire to guarantee human rights has been thoroughly revealed by their actual practices. While raving about human rights, the Chon Tu-hwan ring blocked a memorial meeting to cherish the memory of a patriotic student tortured to death by the puppet police, mobilizing approximately 100,000 men of the suppressive armed police forces. What a discordance between their words and actions!

In the National Assembly, the DJP clansmen established a so-called committee by themselves, rejecting the opposition party's call for establishing a National Assembly special committee for human rights with investigative authority. It is clear to everyone that their design is to hide their acts of infringing upon human rights and murder by torture.

Let us take a look at the recent case of violence at Songjiwon in Taejon. The puppet justice minister, during a press conference several days ago, stated that



the NKDP lawmakers who visited Songjiwon were assaulted because they attempted to investigate Songjiwon without the authority to investigate. This means that no one should interfere in what they do. Therefore, it is very clear that human rights cannot effloresce in the sea of blood in which only the butchers swagger about.

In South Korea, torturing people to death occurs routinely and the people's human rights are trampled down, not because it lacks some committee or other institutional or legal device, but because of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship itself, for which the means to sustain itself is barbarous torture and murder.

At the very moment when the Chon Tu-hwan ring was raving about promoting human rights, a tragedy took place in the Taejon prison, where a prisoner, unable to bear savage torture, broke his own glasses and uses a broken shard to cut an artery. In the concentration camps called Polchiwon and Songjiwon, those inside are forced to live slavish lives in the twentieth century. The situation continues in which those who die there are sold for medical experiments at cheap prices.

Since he returned to South Korea in February 1985, Kim Tae-chung has been placed under house arrest no less than 46 times. The spokesman for a U.S. lawyers' delegation that visited South Korea confessed that there has been no improvement in the human rights issue in South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's jackal face covered with blood and his human rights jargon are contradictory.

The preparatory committee for a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol, in a statement, proclaimed the period until early March to be a period of national resolution for terminating torture and democratization, and vowed to conduct a massive campaign to terminate torture, mobilizing all available forces. In a statement, an opposition party in South Korea stated that a limit of unbearable indignation at the present regime has been reached and stated that it denounces, with the people, the present regime for its uncivilized and inhuman act.

The South Korean people will not be deceived by the Chon Tu-hwan's sweet-sounding deceptive talk and will wage a daring struggle until such time as they bring an end to the fascist rule.

#### Commentator on Campus 'Suppression'

SK220956 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 1150 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "A Prelude to Campus Suppression"]

[Text] In South Korea the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique's scheme to suppress campuses is being carried out more frantically.

According to news reports, on 18 February the puppets concocted so-called measures to stabilize campuses in a meeting of presidents and deans of South Korean institutes of higher learning.

During this meeting, a person holding the title of puppet minister of education babbled that this year is critical in terms of campus stabilization and that guiding students should be treated not as something that can be achieved through generosity and tolerance, but as a matter that is as serious a business as maintaining strict order. He also stated that the Education Ministry would provide the schools with systematic support to keep students involved in demonstrations from graduating, to deny them the opportunity to sit for examinations if the number of their attendances fall short of a required standard, and to fail them if they have somehow managed to sit for the examination.

Meanwhile, the puppet National Police headquarters also reportedly instructed police across the country to keep cards containing personal data on patriotic students, to keep tabs on them, and to guard against their activities to raise consciousness by strengthening patrols and surveillance of their night schools and boarding houses.

This clearly shows how frantic the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique has become in its campus suppression with a new semester approaching. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for reunification by the South Korean youths and students, an expression of the noble duty they bear before society and the nation, is nothing but a patriotic deed. How can they stand still with arms folded while the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique mercilessly trample underfoot national dignity and sovereign rights in South Korea, not to mention the people's democratic freedom and rights?

The brave agitation in the struggle by South Korean youths and students is not only just, but an exercise of their inviolable rights. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has babbled that the guiding of students will be treated as serious a business as maintaining strict order or that their activities to raise consciousness should be countered. This is nothing but a scheme to insure security for the dictatorial rule by strengthening suppression against patriotic students.

This, a prelude to plans to further viciously suppress the youths' and students' struggle for independence, democratization, and reunification, which is expected to become stronger with the beginning of a new semester, is an intolerable crime that has shown once again that the puppet clique consists of flagrant fascist madmen who block the people's aspirations and desires and wicked stranglers of democratic and civil rights.

The objective the Chon Tu-hwan clique pursues behind the campus suppression, which began to take on the more visible color of a bloody sword, is clear. The struggle by youths and students for the cause of turning this into a society governed by independence and democracy has not been lulled even during the winter vacation. In particular, the fascist hangmen's murdering of student Pak Chong-chol after subjecting him to torture in the mid-January has added fuel to their struggle.

Anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles are being staged almost every day with such slogans as "Topple the regime that kills people," "Drive the U.S. imperialists out of this country," and "Elect a constituent National Assembly after overthrowing the current regime in power," while the youths and students engaged in the struggle are firmly determined to bring an end to the dictatorial rule without fail.

In addition to this, a rumor that a crisis will come in March or April is being widely spread among the people in South Korea. For the puppet clique, this is a great fear and terror. In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring most fears collective, massive resistance by the youths and students.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's wielding of a fascist club, even before the new semester, is a desperate act designed to block the mass advance of the youths and students and to emerge from the predicament in which it finds itself.

However, this is futile. Bayonet-wielding suppression is not a panacea, nor is it a survival tactic. This is well evidenced by the tragic end that befell the predecessor dictators.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique should draw a lesson from this and not run riot. The ring's suppressive maneuvers against the youths, students, and people in South Korea will make their resistance stronger, like fuel added to burning fire, and will eventually result in hastening the ring's downfall.

#### VNS on Suppression of Student Movement

SK230322 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hours, we will discuss the fact that with the new semester at hand, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has stepped up a tyrannical offensive against the student movement much more than ever before.

As has already been reported, on 18 February, the Chon Tu-hwan ring instructed police forces throughout the country to mobilize all tyrannical forces to block the student struggle which is expected with the new semester at hand. Predicting that the student's struggle will become much more intensified in connection with the incident involving the torture and slaughter of Pak Chong-chol with the opening of the new semester as the momentum, the police headquarters, in an attempt to prevent this, issued instructions to have cards prepared on all student organizations and on core members of the student movement and to thoroughly watch their movements. At the same time, in an attempt to sever ties between workers and students and between off-stage forces and students--that is, ties between student organizations and off-stage organizations--the Chon Tu-hwan ring issued instructions to intensively watch the movements of the labor movement and off-stage organizations and to further strengthen patrols and surveillance of night classes and boardinghouses.

On 17 February, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a meeting of the presidents and deans of universities from throughout the country in the Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul and instructed them to prevent universities from being the hotbed of left-leaning ideologies any longer by bringing an end to disturbances on campuses this year at any cost. To achieve this end, it then instructed them to place emphasis in ideological education on eliminating the left-leaning consciousness of tolerating communists and to increase study assignments for students.

The tyrannical measure recently taken by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is designed to extricate itself from a serious political crisis and to fulfill a wild desire for long-term office by blocking the student and mass movements which are expected in the new semester. In other words, the measure recently taken by the Chon Tu-hwan ring represents a last-stage symptom arising out of fear for the recent student and national movements and is designed to maintain and prolong the present dictatorial system by blocking the work of consciously awakening the people toward opposing the United States and the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle which has become much more intensified in the new semester; and by preventing students from consciously awakening the masses of the people.

As is known, spring is called the season of struggle in this land. This has been proven by the fact that from March, when the new semester begins, to May, the struggle of the people from all walks of life, including the student struggle, is much more intensified. It is expected that in spring this year, the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the people from all walks of life, including students, to achieve democracy will be intensified much more than ever before. This is because we will greet the 27th anniversary of the 19 April people's struggle and the 7th anniversary of the 17 May Kwangju incident this year and also primarily because a Buddhist memorial service on the 45th day after the death of Seoul University student Pak Chong-chol, who was killed in a bestial manner by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's bestial and barbarous torture, will fall on 3 March and because the Chon Tu-hwan ring, under the instigation of its U.S. masters, is trying to unilaterally revise the Constitution toward adopting a cabinet system at the end of February or in early March. Such being the case, it is obvious that the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the people from all walks of life, including the students, to achieve democracy, to demand the overthrow of the murderous regime of torture, and to oppose constitutional revision toward adopting a cabinet system will be intensified with the beginning of the new semester as the momentum. Because of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running amok to quench the flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle to achieve democracy.

However, this is a foolish attempt. The students and the people from all walks of life, who love justice and truth, will never yield to any tyrannical offensive of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and will uphold the banner of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democracy until they banish the foreign aggressors from this land, overthrow the dictatorial system, build a true democratic society, and achieve the country's reunification.

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CSO: 4110/79



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NORTH DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES

Commentator on Chon's Call for Vigilance

SK221210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "What Does the Agitation Aim?"]

[Text] While being briefed on this year's plan of North Cholla Province on 19 February, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about someone else's hindering maneuvers prior to the Olympics and called for a strengthened security posture against communists. After visiting Nonsan in South Chungchong Province on the afternoon of the same day, he fanned the sentiment of confrontation against us before the puppet army soldiers.

Whenever they open their mouths, the puppet traitor and his top-clall executors rave that this year is the most vulnerable period in terms of security and that a pan-national and all-out security posture should be achieved.

The puppets' unprecedentedly frequent and eager call for vigilance and security is not because of a threat of invasion from the outside, as they have claimed. If they had truly felt a threat from us, they would not have ignored our peace proposal for eliminating political confrontation and military tension by holding high-level North-South political and military talks. However, refusing to accept our fair and just peace proposal, they have embarked on the road of launching the provocative and adventurous "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise with foreign aggressors to attack [chingong] us by mobilizing vast forces that number more than 200,000. This very clearly shows to the world that not the threat of southward invasion, but only the threat of northward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula.

The puppets' clamorous babbling about a threat from someone else constitutes shameless and conspiratorial propaganda conducted by those who, while wielding a fiery hammer, shout, "fire!" By conducting false propaganda to reverse black and white, the puppets are trying to justify their maneuvers to prepare for a war of northward invasion by avoiding responsibility for heightening tension on the Korean peninsula and by misleading public opinion. However, this will convince no one.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's assertion that this year is the most vulnerable period in terms of security is related to its critical position as a result of

the unstable internal situation of South Korea. Using the expiration of the presidential term in February next year as the momentum, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to implement a wicked plot to once again seize power under the pretext of a peaceful transfer of government. To achieve this end, it is trying to conclude the farce of revising the constitution by its own will by the end of April of this year at the latest. However, the rascals' maneuver to once again seize power has faced opposition and rejection from a broad strata of the South Korean students, people, and off-stage forces.

Just as the struggle waged by the South Korean students and people from all walks of life in protest of the torture and slaughter of Seoul University student Pak Chong-chol demonstrates, their wrath and rancor against the greacherous and murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime are deep. No one knows when this wrath and rancor will explode into a mass struggle. It is expected that such a spirit of struggle will surface, the opening of the new semester being the momentum. While commenting on the current situation in South Korea, a Japanese daily stated that the South Korean democratic forces have strengthened their posture to confront the government, the beginning of the new semester in March and the anniversaries of the 19 April people's uprising and the 18 May Kwangja people's uprising being the momentum.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's raising a fuss by boisterously babbling about a threat from someone else and about security has proceeded from a wicked, hidden intention of diverting the people's eyes of hatred, which have been directed toward him, toward us and of remedying the immediate political crisis. This also reflects a wicked plot to much more cruelly suppress the struggle of the South Korean students and people to achieve independence and democracy by picking a quarrel with us. While clamorously calling for strengthening a vigilant posture against communists, the puppet traitor has raved that social stability is most important and that those forces which tolerate communists and pro-communists should be exterminated, revealing such a plot.

The security referred to by the puppets is security for power. The more zealously the puppets engage in conspiratorial propaganda by picking a quarrel with us, the more glaringly they will expose their treacherous nature of being deranged with confrontation and war and the ugly appearance of those who do not hesitate to commit any base acts whatsoever to maintain power. Their hackneyed method has already been exposed. It will never open any breakthrough for the rascals. It will only expedite their downfall.

#### Social Representatives Speak at Rally

SK240404 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1000 GMT on 19 February carries a 67-minute recorded report of the Pyongyang mass rally denouncing the "Team Spirit-87" exercise.

In addition to a 24-minute speech by Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee--filed as SK200526--the radio also carries speeches by representatives of social circles.

Min Chong-kun, representative of workers, in an 8-minute speech says that he is speaking because he cannot repress his "burning animosity and hostility" against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring staging the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

Noting the North's "peace proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks to alleviate tension," he says that "we can never sit idle before the maneuvers of the vicious enemies who have answered the voice of peace with the gunshot of war."

In conclusion, he says: "The U.S. imperialists must immediately halt the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercise aimed at carrying out northward invasion. They must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along with them lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and the aggression forces they have introduced into South Korea."

"The persons in authority in South Korea must do away with their traitorous act offering the compatriots and fatherland as the victims of a nuclear war. They must immediately halt the maneuvers of anticommunist fascistization and respond to our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks. If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique continues to act without discretion, while trying to find a way out in seeking anticommunism and fascism, and division and war, it will face a miserable end through a stern judgment of the nation."

Kim Kun-hwa, representative of the agricultural working people, speaks next. In her 8-minute speech, she says the "Yankee aggression forces and powder-reeking war maniacs" are hurling themselves into South Korea "in order to drop bombs on kindergartens and schools where our young ones are playing happily, and destroy the embankments of our reclaimed tidelands and the dams of Korea, thus turning our beautiful fatherland into a heap of ashes."

Pak Hong-hyok, representative of youths and students, also speaks for 8 minutes. He says the "Team Spirit" exercise is a "prelude to kindle the tinderbox of a new war of aggression, a nuclear war, in Korea." He says that "all youths and students of the North and South must struggle unyieldingly to oppose the 'Team Spirit-87' joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw along with nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone without nuclear weapons and without the danger of war."

Kim Chong-un, former member of the Korean Augmentation Troops to the United States Army, who defected to the North, gives a 15-minute speech in which he expresses his support for the North's proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks and notes the negative response by the "Chon Tu-hwan ring."

Saying that the "Team Spirit" exercise is to carry out northward invasion and citing the war exercises staged against the North "by the Chon ring," he goes on to say: "Also in the U.S. imperialists Second Division where I was assigned, powder-reeking war exercises were staged day and night with the North as a target."

of attack. A cross-river exercise was once being staged on the Imjin River. At that time, U.S. officers were driving their men to the exercise by telling them that they should regard the Imjin River as the Chongchon River or the Taedong River. I was assigned to the First Battalion, which was entrusted with the mission to attack the northern area of Panmunjom and assassinate important persons following the provocation of a war. They (?frequently) staged attack exercises postulating an area as Panmunjom. The U.S. wretches, on the pretext of the tour of Panmunjom, even took the members of our company to Panmunjom to confirm their mission and to acclimatize the terrains of Panmunjom."

Saying that he realized the powerful might of the unity and cohesion of the people of the northern half of the republic who have firmly united around "the great Marshal Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il," he says that "this might is an invincible one which nuclear weapons cannot destroy."

In conclusion, Kim says he is convinced that, if the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique ignite a war by turning their faces away from the peace proposal of the North, they will only face a "miserable ruin."

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CSO: 4110/79



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### PYONGYANG COMMENTARY ON DJP SCHEME TO REMAIN IN POWER

SK151030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-il: "An Attempt to Remain in Power Longer Which Has Become More Transparent"]

[Text] The confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties and between the fascist and democratic forces in South Korea over the issue of revising the Constitution has come to the fore once again.

On 13 February, Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], issued a joint statement, signed by himself and Kim Tae-chung, at a press conference. In the statement, the two men demanded that the military be kept away from politics; that all political prisoners be set free; that freedom of the press be guaranteed; that acts of abusing humanrights such as torture be brought to an end; that civil and democratic rights be restored for antigovernment personages; and that a plebiscite be held to choose either of two bills drafted by the ruling and opposition parties separately for constitutional revision.

Responding to this, a person holding the title of secretary general of the DJP flatly refused to accept their call for a plebiscite, saying that the plebiscite is unconstitutional, that the idea of the plebiscite itself is undemocratic, and that, therefore, it does not merit discussion. He then babbled that his party would not rule out the possibility of the lawful passage of his party's drafts for constitutional revision in case the revision of the constitution based on agreement is deemed impossible.

The previous day, the DJP coterie held a so-called expanded meeting of the party's executive members who sit on the party's special committee for the study of constitutional revision, to discuss such things as unilateral operation of the special committee for constitutional revision if the opposition party does not participate in the special committee.

There is no need to reiterate that the unilateral running of the special committee to discuss constitutional revision, as the DJP coterie talks about, is an expression of their true design to press ahead with their fascist constitutional revision in favor of a parliamentary cabinet system, even at the risk of having to ram the bill through the National Assembly with the opposition party kept out in the cold.

Fully revealed in this is the wicked true design to prolong the DJP dictatorial regime at any cost, which runs counter to the will of the South Korean people and off-stage forces. This scheme to avoid what is right, a scheme to ram their own drafts for constitutional revision through the National Assembly while refusing to accept opposition demands, contains no reasonableness or logic, but is a wicked attempt to satisfy their ambitions to remain in power.

The opposition party's call for a plebiscite concerning constitutional revision is to allow the people to choose either the ruling party's bill for constitutional revision in favor of a parliamentary cabinet system or the opposition bill in favor of a direct president election system, because the ruling and opposition parties are locked in a head-on confrontation and would not have reached an agreement.

How can this be an unconstitutional or undemocratic idea? Since democracy means following the will of the majority of the people, opposing an idea to adopt a bill for constitutional revision according to the will of a majority of the people is indeed an undemocratic and self-righteous act.

It is because the absolute majority of the people will not doubt support constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system and oppose the bill for constitutional revision that favors a parliamentary cabinet system in a plebiscite and, if this happens, their scheme to remain in power will become impossible, which is why the DJP coterie is deadset against the idea of holding a plebiscite to choose between the two bills for constitutional revision.

for those who have turned their back on the people, there is no other way to rely on unreasonableness in their pursuit of their dictatorial ambitions in defiance of the will of the majority. On 12 February, No Tae-u noisily babbled that the DJP had done its best to achieve constitutional revision based on agreement. This is a lie. Not only has it asserted that the DJP's bill for constitutional revision that favors a parliamentary cabinet system is final, it has also insisted that constitutional revision should be based on their bill only and threatened and pressured the opposition party. How can this be said to be an effort for constitutional revision based on agreement? What the DJP coterie has pursued is not constitutional revision based on agreement, but constitutional revision obtained by force.

As their attempt as such has become less plausible because of the continued opposition to it by the opposition party and democratic forces, and under circumstances in which the presidential term expires in 1988, they have now realized that they have no room to maneuver. Disconcerted, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has now pulled off its mask called agreement or something else and is determined to achieve its ambitions to remain in power at all costs by ramming the bill for constitutional revision through the National Assembly.

It was by no means an accident that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan poisonously babbled in a so-called policy speech last January that he would make a grave decision should constitutional revision based on agreement fail to materialize. They have already entered the stage of translating such threats into action.

Even a delegation of the U.S. Bar Association that visited South Korea toward the end of January said that it had seen a regime engrossed in keeping tabs on, controlling, and restricting its political opponents and stressed that it is impossible to expect a free and fair election under such a political situation as now exists in South Korea.

As long as Chon Tu-hwan, the usurper of power and a mad fascist dictator, is ensconced in power, it is self-evident that any democratic constitutional revision or peaceful change of government is impossible in South Korea. The only way to achieve such a goal lies in intransigently struggling against the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique and the U.S. imperialists who support it.

If the DJP coterie, which is so bent on prolonging their stay in power, go ahead and ram their bill for constitutional revision through the National Assembly, they will eventually come across still greater denunciation and resistance from the South Korean people and the democratic forces.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### VNS ON NO TAE-U'S REMARKS AT DJP TRAINING CENTER

SK171134 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour I will talk about No Tae-u's absurd remarks at the political training center in Karak-dong, Seoul. In a special lecture at the central political training center in Karak-dong on 13 February, No Tae-u said: It is regrettable that an obstacle should have laid to the situation regarding constitutional revision due to an unfortunate incident. However, the desire of the people is to realize constitutional revision by consensus. There is no change in the DJP's policy of putting a cabinet-parliament system into practice.[as heard]

This sophistry nakedly exposes the murderous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. dictatorial group, which makes better use of power than the lives of people, and its wild ambition to remain in power. Also, this sophistry is an intolerable mockery of our people and public opinion demanding that it immediately step down from power by taking responsibility for ruthlessly torturing Pak Chong-chol to death, and is an open challenge to the aspirations of the people for toppling the dictatorship and realizing the democratization of society by registering a masses-minded democratic party.

As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan group is scheming to forcibly pass the bill on the cabinet-parliament system even in a unilateral way late in February or early March to block the antidictatorial struggle for democratization of the masses of all walks of life crying for the overthrow of the murderous torture regime, to extricate itself from serious political crises, and to realize its greed for remaining in power for a long time. This is shown well by No Tae-u's remarks at a joint meeting of key DJP post-holders and core members of the DJP side to the special committee for constitutional revision held on 12 February. Urging the resumption of the activities of the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision, No Tae-u clamored that the DJP will find a way for unilateral operations of the committee if the opposition party side fails to respond to resuming the activities of the committee. He also directed all DJP post-holders and members of the DJP side to the special committee to make all efforts to realize the opportunity for the cabinet-parliament system at the forthcoming extra assembly session.

On 13 February, Yi Chun-ku, DJP secretary general, disclosed that the possibility of choosing a legitimate constitutional amendment cannot be ruled out when it is judged at a certain moment that it is impossible to attain the best goal. This is nothing but brigandish utterances that even the DJP alone will press ahead with the cabinet-parliament system, framed by the U.S. masters under their decision to maintain the present pro-U.S. and dictatorial regime, with the 139th extraordinary National Assembly session slated for late February as the occasion.

No Tae-u's remarks at the Central political training center in Karak-dong reconfirmed the ambition of the Chon Tu-hwan group to remain in power. However, with no means and method can the Chon Tu-hwan ring realize its brigandish greed for remaining in power. Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group's act of usurping power.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must discard its ambition for long-term power and immediately step down from power by taking responsibility for relentlessly torturing Pak Chong-chol to death as unanimously demanded by our people and public opinion.

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CSO: 4110/79



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### YOM TAE-CHUN SPEAKS AT EMERGENCY MEETING

SK250413 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1302 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Speech by Yom Tae-chun, presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee, at an emergency joint meeting of the DFRF Central Committee, the CPRF, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Antinuclear and Peace Committee, and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity held at the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang, on the afternoon of 24 February--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Yom Tae-chun recording] Comrades, as the dark clouds of nuclear war against the northern half of the Republic storm into South Korea and the situation of the country becomes extremely serious under occupation by the U.S. imperialists, we hold here an emergency joint meeting of the DFRF Central Committee, the CPRF, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Antinuclear and Peace Committee, and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, which are assigned the grave mission of preventing war in Korea, of guaranteeing peace, and of promoting peaceful reunification.

Having disturbed peace and sought war on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique dared to embark down the road of beginning the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise against our Republic on 19 February in defiance of the unanimous opposition and rejection of all Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. At present, the attention of the world is focused on the Korean peninsula, and the Korean people are watching, with high alertness, the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: What we cannot but pay closer attention to is that the South Korean persons in authority, together with the United States, wage the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, designed to perfect preparations for a nuclear war, on a large scale every year, and put the front and the rear in a posture of constant mobilization while inciting war fever. This serious situation, which can be seen only on the eve of war, shows that they can provoke a war at any moment and cannot but arouse our due alertness.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets wage every year, is a test nuclear war designed to perfect preparations for a nuclear war against the northern half of the Republic, and

a dangerous military action to incite war fever in South Korea, put the front and the rear under a posture of constant mobilization, and enter into a nuclear war. [End Yom Tae-chun recording]

[Yom Tae-chun] The reporter brought the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise to light and exposed and denounced the fact that this war exercise leaves grave consequences in the way of the easing of tension, dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification in our country.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to turn South Korea into their permanent colony and forward nuclear base and invade the whole of Korea and the Asian socialist countries, but that their attempt is a foolish anachronistic delusion, the reporter noted: They must clearly recognize that with no force can they beat the northern half of the Republic and save their colonial rule which faces ruin in South Korea.

The reporter continued: [Begin Yom Tae-chun recording] The grave situation that prevails in our country at present urgently demands that we take effective measures to resolutely denounce the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, to check it, and promote peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are indiscreetly running wild to ignite a nuclear war while staging a large-scale military exercise against the northern half of the Republic. If we close our eyes to this or fail to take urgent measures for national salvation during this situation, our nation will undergo the calamity of another war, and more grave obstacles will be laid in the way of the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is believed that it is high time all Koreans who love the country and the nation should [word indistinct] danger befalling the nation and turn out on the single road of a nationwide anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in firm unity under the antinuclear, antiwar, and peace banner.

Easing the situation of political and military confrontation, which becomes more acute with each passing day in our country, and creating an atmosphere of trust within the nation serve as keys to opening a new breakthrough in peacefully solving the problem of national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must look straight at reality, act with discretion, and immediately stop the criminal "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

I propose that a letter of appeal to compatriots at home and abroad and a letter to the political parties and public organizations of all countries, international organizations, and international democratic organizations be adopted at this emergency meeting to counter the urgent situation that today prevails in the country. [applause] [End Yom Tae-chun recording]

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

KIM CHONG-IL'S FOREIGN TOUR POSSIBLE--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Kim Chong-il, heir-designate son of North Korean President Kim Il-song, is likely to visit the Soviet Union and its seven satellite nations in the middle of this year, the KYODO Agency reported Sunday quoting an East European source in Beijing. The source, who has just returned from a visit to Pyongyang, said official invitations had been already sent out by the Soviet-bloc countries to the junior Kim. Kim Chong-il will follow the same course his father took in 1984--the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania--in that order. The source said, however, that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's rumored visit to Pyongyang has yet to be fixed. According to the source, Kim Il-song is sounding out Chinese authorities to determine whether a visit by himself would be worthwhile, to review Pyongyang-Beijing relations in light of the emergence of conservative forces in the Chinese Communist Party. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 87 p 2 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/123



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY ON GROWING U.S. CONCERNS ABOUT KOREA

SK220941 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Surging U.S. Concern About Korea"]

[Text] It appears that the United States has lately begun to increase voicing its concern about Korea. U.S. concerns about Korea as such seem to be expressed in the form of friendly advice and they attract our attention.

We need to heed friendly advice from allies and we cannot rule out the possibility that from time to time such friendly advice from allies may prove to be very helpful in solving our problems.

The United States seems to have reasons behind its recent act of showing great concern about Korea. First of all, the idea that the anti-U.S. sentiment which is now spreading among some Korean people has something to do with the course of political development and with the process of moving toward democratization is now widely shared by many American people, by American intellectuals--politicians and journalists to be more specific. Second, the United States seems to believe that ominous political developments in South Korea could undermine Korea's stability and, going one step further, would have a negative impact even on U.S. interests.

It is understandable that the United States cannot remain calm in the face of such ominous developments in Korea. The United States, which is only a third party as far as South Korea's political development is concerned, has done a great deal to make South Korea what it is today. It is in this area where the need arises for us to appreciate and take into consideration U.S. concerns about Korea.

Herein lies why some Korean people, who are jaded to the extreme with the backward political situation, have become unhappy about the United States, the third party, and why this unhappy feeling about the United States develops into anti-U.S. sentiment.

To be sure, we know what the United States wants us to do, as a matter of course. We find U.S. hopes for us to be not a far cry from our own hopes. The first way to solve our own problems, which our Korean people

believe to be correct, is for us to never allow any extreme political development crop up again to undermine our stability under any circumstances. The second way on which all the Korean people agree is for political issues to be resolved through compromise and for democratization to be pushed ahead as quickly as possible and in the way the Korean people want. Also, we believe it is not a mistake to say that what the United States hopes of us are not very different from our own.

Now, all that the United States can do in this regard is actively back and encourage us in advancing in the direction we have chosen. Expressing its concern about us, to prevent an extreme situation from coming; encouraging us as best they can to have public aspirations reflected in shaping the course of political development; and sparing no advice favorable to democratization--such things the United States can do for Korea.

If the United States is genuinely determined to offer friendly advice concerning the political development in Korea, it should first understand that we are pursuing our national interests just as the United States pursues its own national interests, and then, based on this, broaden its view of the Korean equivalent to such an understanding.

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CSO: 4107/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI CHOL-SUNG DENOUNCES TWO KIMS BEFORE U.S. VISIT

SK240050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Rep Yi Chol-sung, who faces heavy punishment (possibly expulsion from the party) for his support of the parliamentary cabinet system, harshly attacked Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung Sunday at Kimpo Airport prior to his departure for the United States.

While refusing to back down even an inch from his published stand, the leader of the non-mainstreamers in the New Korea Democratic Party said, "The realization of the parliamentary cabinet system is the will of many past leaders of the opposition camp." "I am now leaving here because of an earlier appointment (invitation by Rep Stephen Solarz), I will return soon with the fight of dictators in the party as top priority," he said.

He claimed, "They (two Kims) are getting their followers to make telephone calls to my faction members to threaten them."

As to the reported accord between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on the change of the party leadership, Yi, an arch-rival of Kim Yong-sam in the late 1970's, said, "They are going to throw the party president away like an outworn shoe after working him as hard as a slave." "The persons who claimed they have 'emptied their mind' are only interested in the rice offered to Buddha not in worshipping Buddha," he quipped.

He also criticized the two Kims for their intention "to make a new Constitution on asphalt instead of in the National Assembly."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL REPORTERS DISCUSS TWO KIMS, YI MIN-U RELATIONSHIP

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 17 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Messrs KIM Tae-chung and KIM Yong-sam's joint press conference on Feb 13 has provided a momentum for reviewing the position of the New Korea Democratic Party in the opposition camp as well as the relationship between NKDP President Yi Min-u and the two KIMS. In their capacity as Co-chairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democratization, the two KIMS held their joint press conference at the CPD office (though Mr KIM Tae-chung was unable to be present as he was placed under house arrest), excluding NKDP President YI. Main topics at the press conference were the NKDP's position toward constitutional revision.

--The two KIMS seem to have tried to demonstrate that they themselves "are the real powers in the opposition, either for struggles or for negotiations." This attitude has been assumed since the scrapping of the "Yi Min-u idea."

--On the part of NKDP President YI, he cannot help feeling estrangement, because of the fact that his idea for "democratic reforms first" was shattered into pieces by the two KIMS.

--Rep YI Ch'olpsung of the non-mainstreamer faction has been attacking the two KIMS, saying, "The NKDP has turned into a ferryboat without a boatman. Their (the two KIMS') action utterly disregards the principle of the party politics."

--Within the NKDP, the factional entanglement can be analyzed as characterized by the two KIMS, NKDP President YI's position, and activities of Rep YI and other non-mainstreamers.

--As for the regular meetings of three leaders, they have been cancelled by Mr KIM Tae-chung after the announcement of "the Yi Min-u plan," saying that he would "keep a distance from the NKDP in the future." The NKDP and President YI, he said, cannot afford to place any great expectations on the party. If the NKDP should go this way, it is certain that the party will suffer a miserable defeat in the coming general elections. Instead, he said that he would devote himself to "the national movement" centered on dissidents.

--Mr KIM Yong-sam and NKDP President YI became estranged since the move for revamping of the NKDP leadership shortly before YI's announcement of his "idea." At that time, KIM's Sangdo-dong faction made an attempt to have KIM as the party president, even without any consultation with YI. Shocked by "YI's idea," KIM withheld his intention to wield power in the party and led to have the "YI Min-u idea" scrapped. Later however, the two made a reconciliation.

-- As for the dialogue between the real powers and talks between the ruling and opposition parties, the three have their own feelings which are slightly different from each other. Mr. KIM Tae-chung takes very seriously the dialogue between the real powers, that is, a meeting between President CHUN Doo-hwan and the two KIMs, on which his own political and legal status depends. Up until last year, he asked for such a meeting, saying, "If President CHUN is unable to meet with me, he should have a meeting at least with Mr. KIM Yong-sam." On a recent unofficial occasion, however, he was quoted as saying, it will not be sufficient enough to settle the situation if he should meet with only Mr. KIM Yong-sam or me."

At the press conference the two KIMs called for the selective national referendum and for dialogue between the real powers. But it seems that Mr. KIM Tae-chung gives priority to the dialogue between the real powers, while Mr. KIM Yong-sam gives it to the selective national referendum.

-- Recognizing the need for "the dialogue between the real powers," NKDP President YI takes opportunities of the Chong Wa Dae meeting of the representatives of three political parties -- that is, for his meeting with President CHUN -- and his meeting with DJP Chairman NO T'ae-u. Basically, however, he also appears to wish to participate in such dialogue. YI seems to be more interested in the five-man meeting to be participated in also by Chairman NO and himself.

-- There is a subtle change in the ideas for constitutional revision among the three opposition leaders. YI no longer officially makes his remarks on "being ready for negotiations on the cabinet system, with democratic reforms set as preconditions."

-- Among the opposition party, some say that YI might make at least one more attempt to develop his own idea, by any means.

-- Around the time of the recent joint press conference, indications are that Mr. KIM Tae-chung's policy line has come closer to Mr. KIM Yong-sam's. Mr. KIM Tae-chung began to



stress the need for "a revolution through elections," the theory hitherto monopolized by Mr KIM Yong-sam. This is considered to signify KIM Tae-chung's moderate line assumed in his relations with the domestic political situation and with the U.S.

-- KIM Yong-sam stresses the point that the democratization of the Philippines has been realized through "elections," while KIM Tae-chung emphasizes that the Philippine elections have resulted from the Philippine "people power."

-- The KIM Yong-sam faction has begun checking their party machinery in order to wield power in the party at the forthcoming national convention in May. The Sangdo-dong faction believes that the KIM Yong-sam's plan was frustrated last year because of the dual strategy of the Tonggyo-dong faction "supporting Mr. KIM Yong-sam to become the next party president on one hand, and NKDP President YI to remain in the position on the other." This time, they are ready to negotiate with the Tonggyo-dong (KIM Tae-chung) faction.

-- Around the party, some speculate that the two KIMs might have had secret agreement on KIM Yong-sam's rising to the party presidency. The Sangdo-dong faction is of the opinion that the Tonggyo-dong faction may propose the collective leadership system or one half of the party tickets for candidacy in the general elections, in return for their support of KIM Yong-sam. On the latter proposal, the Sangdo-dong faction is reluctant. But the faction may think it possible to launch some negotiations with the non-mainstreamers on that basis.

-- Mr. KIM Yong-sam has long had his conviction in the unitary leadership system and the system of "making the party president run in the presidential elections." How this can be adjusted in his relations with Mr. KIM Tae-chung remains to be seen. If this course of adjustment goes smoothly, a new theory of "assignment of roles between the two KIMs" may be realized. Otherwise, the NKDP under KIM Yong-sam's unitary leadership may probably face the reduction of its influence in the opposition camp.

-- NKDP President YI does not seem to have any intention to remain in the party presidency. Some of his aides recommend that he retire honorably before the end of his office term, in order to open the way for Mr. KIM Yong-sam. But YI has been saying, "No comment."

-- The two KIMs have an aspect of "living together" -- Mr. KIM Tae-chung by taking Mr. KIM Yong-sam as a "safety valve,"

and Mr. KIM Yong-sam by taking Mr. KIM Tae-chung as "a channel for approach toward dissidents."

-- Among Lawmakers of the "Democratic Coalition," men like Rep. YI Ch'ol-sung stick fast to their "anti-KIMs" position. But others now tend to be coming closer to the mainstreamers.

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CSO: 4107/127

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY ON TWO KIMS' MEETING WITH PROTESTANT LEADERS

SK210156 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Feb 87 p 3

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the NKDP, and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, on the morning of 20 February met Rev Cho Yong-sul and three other off-stage opposition leaders from the protestant churches to express their views on the political situation in general, including the reported recent moves to stick with the current constitution by some in the government and the ruling party, and recent changes in the U.S. attitude toward the ROK.

This meeting was held to clarify their positions in connection with the recent concerns expressed by some in the off-stage opposition circles as to whether the two Kims' proposal for a plebiscite and for a dialogue between those who hold real power could be a step retreating from their position to date for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system.

In this connection, the two Kims affirmed that if the plebiscite is held, the people will overwhelmingly support a direct presidential election system, and explained the naturalness of a prior agreement on a power structure between the ruling and opposition party leaders, as was the case in the wake of the 19 April uprising and the 26 October incident.

Meanwhile, according to a report, Chairman Kim Tae-chung on 18 February sent a letter of invitation to U.S. Ambassador to the ROK Lilley, who has already met NKDP President Yi Min-u and adviser Kim Yong-sam, for a meeting between them.

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CSO: 4107/121



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP PRESIDENT URGES 'DEMOCRATIZATION FORMULA'

SK210026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Feb p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Yi Min-u yesterday urged the ruling camp to accept his seven-point "democratization formula" and called for a national referendum on the form of the next government.

Contending that "the people are more interested in democratization than governmental power structure," Yi, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said that his seven-point proposal "cannot be withdrawn or modified."

Yi told reporters at his house that "the ruling Democratic Justice Party must come out with a concrete response to my proposal, if the majority party wants to show its formula of a cabinet system is not a ruse to prolong its rule."

Yi said he agreed with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who he quoted as saying last May that both direct presidential elections and a cabinet system are in line with democracy.

He demanded that the DJP first accept his seven-point proposal and then hold a national referendum to decide the form of next government.

Referring to the DJP's position that the proposed national referendum is unconstitutional, Yi suggested revision of the current National Referendum Act, which allows only pro or con of a single issue. Yi's seven-point formula refers to such measures as fair election law, local autonomy, political neutrality of government officials and so on.

He made the suggestion 24 December last year and hinted at willingness to positively consider the DJP's formula of a cabinet system on condition the ruling side accept his seven-point proposal.

Yi, however, withdrew his proposal last month under pressure from party adviser Kim Yong-sam, who argued direct presidential elections are more important at present for democracy.

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CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PARTY LEADERS SEEK ACCORD ON SPECIAL SESSION

SK180115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The rival parties are expected to reach an agreement, in principle, on the convocation of a special National Assembly session next week in leadership meetings scheduled for this evening, as the ruling Democratic Justice Party has softened its earlier position on the prerequisites for such a convocation.

In a meeting of key party officials, the ruling party decided to drop its earlier proviso that the extra session could be convened only in case the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party promises to return to the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment.

The contemplated House session is likely to be convened around 25 February.

Floor leader Yi Han-tong said, "We do not necessarily mean that our precondition should be accepted."

The DJP has held fast to its stance, while the NDP claimed that the coming extra House session should focus on the human rights issue.

Emerging from the meeting, Yi said, "There is no doubt that our party will convene the extra House session later this month." "Over all state affairs, as well as the human rights issue including the mistreatment of inmates in several welfare facilities, may be handled at the upcoming House session," the DJP whip said. But he made it clear that the stalled House constitutional panel should be normalized without fail during the session.

"The groundwork should be done for the constitutional amendment by bipartisan agreement during the upcoming House session, because there is not enough time, considering the tight political timetable (leading to the peaceful transfer of government)," the DJP whip claimed.

Party sources said that this apparently flexible stance on the part of the ruling party was designed to pave the way for the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties to reach an agreement to hold the extra House session in their meeting.

The get-together of the representatives of the three major political parties will take the form of a welcoming party for House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong who returned home recently from his two-week overseas tour. The meeting will take place at an Assembly restaurant.

DJP whip Yi said that the extra session should be held for a period of more than two weeks to begin around next Wednesday, following the national convention of the minor opposition Korea National Party next Monday.

As for differences in the rival parties' positions over the agenda items to be brought up in the extra session, the DJP whip said, "The resumption of the House constitutional panel is no longer a precondition for the convocation of the extra House session."

"But the stalled House constitutional panel should be normalized without delay during the upcoming House session in order to meet with the people's desire for the amendment through partisan compromise," the DJP whip asserted.

The major opposition NDP maintains that only the human rights issues, such as police torture and atrocities involving the welfare facilities, should be taken up in the upcoming extra full House sitting.

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CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP ELECTION LAW DRAFT SEEKS INCREASE OF LAWMAKERS

SK260059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The Korea National Party yesterday announced a revised draft of the National Assembly Election Law featuring an election of three to five lawmakers from each constituency, depending on its population.

The draft by the minor opposition party stipulates that the number of the present 92 local constituencies for the Assembly members will remain the same.

According to the revision, three assemblymen will be elected in constituencies with populations of 500,000 or less.

There are 66 such constituencies nationwide. Four lawmakers would be elected in the 20 local constituencies that have populations of 500,000 to 800,000.

The KNP draft revision, which was prepared by the party's special Committee on Electoral Law, maintains that each of the six constituencies with populations exceeding 800,000 would elect five lawmakers.

The assemblymen so elected will total 308 to exceed the current number by 32.

Passage of the KNP proposal would abolish the present national constituency system by which the National Assembly elects half of the local lawmakers.

To guarantee fair elections, the draft provides that any public official who abuses his or her authority with regard to an election will be punished by imprisonment of five to ten years.

The draft also suggests that the number of ballot-counting observers be increased and that absentee voters exercise their rights in their own residential districts.

The NKP will complete its draft revision later in a meeting of its lawmakers.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U SUPPORTS CONTESTED ELECTION OF PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK270057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u yesterday said he supports a contested election of the party leadership in the party's national convention slated for May.

"It is natural and desirable for a democratic political party to elect its leader through free competition," he said in a meeting with reporters at his Samyangdong home.

The remarks by Yi were construed as an expression of his displeasure over an agreement between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam last Saturday to propose the latter as party president in the forthcoming convention.

Yi said that contested elections for party president in the convention should not be regarded as "a division of the party."

With Kim Tae-chung's supporting Kim Yong-sam in his attempt to take over the party presidency, the major intraparty faction led by Kim Yong-sam is talking with members of minor factions to engineer his emergence as party leader through non-competition.

The Kim Yong-sam faction, the largest group in the main opposition NKDP, is working on an ambitious plan to elect him as party president by unanimous vote.

In a related development, Kim Yong-sam is seeking to meet with president Yi at an early date, but Yi is responding unfavorably to the proposal.

Earlier this week, Yi said that "at the moment, I feel no need for a meeting with Kim Yong-sam."

Asked about the possibility that he might seek a reelection, Yi only said he has not yet pondered about his political future.

The Kim Yong-sam faction last December demanded the introduction of a "powerful" leadership to effectively cope with the constitutional issue.



Meantime, Yi Ki-tack, a minor faction leader, signaled his intention to run for the party presidency in the convention.

"It is not desirable for the party to hold a merely ceremonial convention," he said. All matters of concern should be decided in accordance with the wishes of party deputies, he added. He met party president Yi Monday for discussions on the convention.

Leading nonmainstreamer Kim Chae-kwang is also seeking the party leadership.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP DECIDES TO REPRIMAND YI CHONG-SUNG

SK240045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to reprimand Rep. Yi Chol-sung, a leader of the party's non-mainstreamers, who expressed his support for the parliamentary cabinet system in a press conference last week.

The decision came in a meeting of key post holders, and it was conveyed to the party disciplinary committee, which will determine how to take disciplinary action against Yi.

The key post holders, however, recommended that Yi be expelled from the party, unless he leaves the party voluntarily.

Party spokesman Kim Tae-yong, announcing the decision, said, "The kind of disciplinary measure should be decided on by the committee. The recommendation of leading party officials has no legal meaning, but a political one."

If the committee recommends the heaviest penalty against Yi, expulsion from the party, it should be put to a vote in a caucus and obtain the support of a majority of party lawmakers to be approved.

However, the controversy over Yi's case is likely to develop into a major internal feud as non-mainstreamers as well as Yi strongly resist the key officers' decision.

The party also decided in the meeting to settle the case involving Rep. Yi Taek-hui as soon as possible, who was referred last year to the disciplinary committee for his remarks denouncing Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung as well as the party.

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CSO: 4100/126

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### YI MIN-U RENEWS 7-POINT PROPOSAL

SK210654 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul Feb. 21 (YONHAP)--Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, Saturday renewed his proposal that the government and ruling party adopt a seven-point formula for democratic reform before pushing ahead with constitutional revision.

In a press conference at his home, Yi said that constitutional revision should bring democratic reforms and that most Koreans want to live "more stable and free lives" in a democratic society.

At the end of last year, Yi suggested that the opposition party positively consider setting up a parliamentary cabinet system as proposed by the ruling party if seven conditions, including fair revision of the parliamentary election law, are met.

The seven-point formula would guarantee press freedom, basic rights, bureaucratic independence and neutrality, and the release of all "prisoners of conscience."

It also includes the existence of at least two political parties that are "truly rooted in the people," the establishment of a local system of autonomy and electoral reforms.

Although the ruling camp welcomed Yi's proposal, it received a cool response from the two leading opposition leaders--Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung--who virtually lead the opposition party.

Yi said that the people would positively consider the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system, as advocated by the government and ruling party, if democratic reforms are implemented.

The opposition party president said he learned in a recent meeting with U.S. ambassador to Korea James R. Lilley that the United States is keenly interested in his reform proposal.

He quoted Lilley as saying that the proposals put forth by Gaston Sigur, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, included

the implementation of democratic reforms prior to constitutional revision through compromise.

In a speech at a meeting of the U.S.-Korea society in New York on Feb. 6, Sigur said the constitution should be revised through "compromise and consensus among the major political players, not from violence or obstinate confrontation."

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-PIL HINTS AT MAKING POLITICAL COMEBACK

SK270101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, former chairman of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Republic Party, yesterday hinted at his desire to make a political comeback.

"I think it is a time that the National Revival Society had its voice heard in the outside world," he said, indicating his and the society's readiness for political participation.

He made the comment at a consultative meeting of the society which comprises former ranking government officials and DRP lawmakers under the late President Pak Chong-hui.

Asked by society members to declare his political participation, Kim urged them to pave the way for "what you and I can do outside the society."

"I would like to attribute the achievements of the 18-year DRP rule to the late President Pak while repenting and compensating until I die for what went wrong during that time," he said.

Asked by reporters if he plans to run in the next parliamentary elections, he said it is too early to answer the question.

But he did not deny that he is pushing for organizational consolidation in his constituency of Puyo, Chungchongnam-do.

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### ROK DAILY ON FOUNDING OF HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

SK260102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Feb 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Human Rights Protection"]

[Text] In the wake of the prolonged controversy over the shocking torture death of a Seoul university student six weeks ago, the government inaugurated yesterday a special committee for the protection of human rights, under the direct jurisdiction of the prime minister.

The formation of the committee is part of the government's wide-ranging steps to improve the nation's human rights situation, by uprooting such deplorable practices as torture of criminal suspects and other infringements on the people's civil liberties.

The 28-man committee, comprised of representatives from various walks of life and to be assisted by working-level experts, is specifically commissioned to study and recommend the government on legal and institutional means of better protecting human rights.

Since the torture controversy was touched off by the students' death in the process of a police investigation, the government has been busy taking measures to correct performances by law-enforcement officers and thus soothe the public outcry. Accordingly, the police and prosecution authorities have issued new codes of conduct for their investigators.

In the political arena, the ruling and opposition parties are in virtual accord to set up a special parliamentary committee on the question, although they are at odds over the extent of prerogative power the projected panel is to enjoy in probing into the past and existing situations on human rights.

Of these, the committee set up at the prime minister's office is expected to have relatively greater influence on improving the human rights circumstances, as the panel, though largely made up of members representing private sectors, will have direct access to government authorities in terms of its function and recommendation.

Among the short- and long-range projects the committee will undertake are an overall review of the existing legal codes and institutional devices

pertinent to human rights and the deliberation of comprehensive policy guidelines for the protection of civil liberties.

One question that arises at this juncture concerns the extent of discretion the committee can exercise in grasping a truthful picture of the nation's human rights situation, on which it will be able to map out a far-reaching and workable recommendation to the government.

Another question involves the practical effect of the committee's future recommendation: that is, to what extent the recommended measures will be reflected in government policies and legal codes and, more importantly, how they will be implemented in actuality.

In other words, the committee should not turn out to be a nominal and perfunctory body, like most of the "consultative" or "advisory" committees set up at numerous government agencies, which have failed to play effective roles.

What must be stressed once again is the crucial nature of human rights, which ought to be safeguarded and boosted by all possible means and which otherwise may develop into a serious and volatile sociopolitical issue, as witnessed in recent weeks.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE HEADQUARTERS RELEASES FIGURES ON 1986 DETENTIONS

SK191046 Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP)--Korean police put under arrest 4,610 people in connection with anti-government student demonstrations and other security-related incidents last year, according to the national police headquarters Thursday.

Those arrested were among 7,250 persons detained by police in 1986 for involving in security-related incidents.

Of the total detainees, 271 were arrested without physical restraint, 1,917 were referred to summary courts, and 441 were freed with admonitions, the tally released by the headquarters showed.

Those picked up in connection with student demonstrations totaled 4,545. Police put 2,531 under arrest and booked 222 without physical detention. The other 1,794 were referred to summary courts.

Police detained 2,335 people in connection with "leftist-leaning" or "pro-communist" activities. Of the total, 1,838 were formally arrested.

Meanwhile, the prosecution said the number of people booked on charges of violating the national security law or staging anti-government campus activities increased by 256 percent to 4,089 in 1986.

Those booked for breaking the national security law totaled 655, up 148 percent from 1985. The number of people booked in connection with campus unrest rose by 340 percent to 3,068, according to the prosecution.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

THIRTEEN HELD FOR PLANNING 'COMMUNIST REVOLUTION'

BK240458 Hong Kong AFP in English 0437 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, 24 February (AFP)--South Korean authorities Tuesday announced the arrest of 13 people who were allegedly preparing a communist revolution.

State prosecutors said in an announcement that this group, which aimed to set up a workers party for national liberation, constituted the root of the pro-communist movement which had recently emerged in South Korea.

They said the 13 arrested, led by former law student Kim Yung-hwan and including two college lecturers, would be indicted for violating the National Security Law. Under this legislation they could be sentenced to death for organizing an anti-state body.

Mr Kim, 24, who had been expelled from Seoul National University, used the same alias as late Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, the word steel which is rendered in Korean as kangchol, the prosecutors said. He has been sought for the past 15 months on suspicion of having engineered anti-government agitation on the campus, the announcement said.

The prosecutors alleged that Mr Kim listened to Pyongyang radio broadcasts to keep up with the revolutionary theory of North Korean President Kim Il-song and had prepared tracts praising North Korea. His group had planned to launch an anti-government uprising in Seoul last September with the aim of toppling the South Korean regime, and had planned to escape to North Korea if it failed, the prosecutors alleged.

The prosecutors said they believed that Mr Kim's group was behind an anti-government riot in Incheon in May and the tumultuous three-day occupation of Seoul's Konkuk University in October.

Authorities have announced the uncovering of at least three pro-communist networks in the past several months, all allegedly scheming to overthrow the government.

However, the South Korean opposition and dissident forces have denounced the government for trying to brand democrats as pro-communist elements in order to repress a movement for more democracy.

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CSO: 4100/123

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### ROK POLICE ARREST ACTIVISTS PLOTTING PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

SK270304 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb 27 (YONHAP)--The Korean national police headquarters Friday announced the arrest of 10 persons, mostly college dropouts, on charges of plotting a proletarian revolution.

Those arrested allegedly tried to indoctrinate factory workers with violent left-wing thoughts at an organization they called the "Workers Liberation Ideology Research Institute."

According to the announcement, they tried to organize a workers' revolutionary army and intended to break down the free democratic system in order to establish a proletarian-led socialist society in South Korea.

Police will refer them to the prosecutor's office on charges of violating the national security law. Seven others have been put on a wanted list for allegedly committing anti-state crimes, the announcement said.

The group was led by Kim Yong-chin, 26, a Korea University graduate.

The evidence confiscated includes 10 ideological publications and 32 types of seditious publications.

The ideological publications are based on dictations taken by Kim from radio Pyongyang broadcasts. The titles of those publications include "The North Korean Workers Party's Strategies for the Completion of a Proletarian Revolution in Korea," "Kim Il-song's 'Chuche' (Independent) Thoughts" and "The History of Anti-Japanese Partisan Fights" and "Two Basic Strategies of Socialists in the National Revolution."

Among the other titles of the seditious publications, which ring members used to indoctrinate the workers, are "Red Star Over China," "December Thesis Comintern" and "Modern Guerrilla Warfare."

The announcement said that Kim, an army deserter, and five other ring members inaugurated the so-called Workers' Liberation Ideology Research Institute in July of last year and opened three night schools in and around the Seoul



area under the guise of giving factory workers free lectures about Korean language and history.

In reality, however, they taught the workers Marxist theories about surplus value and class exploitation and eventually planned to use them as fighters for a proletarian revolution, according to the announcement.

They selected seven elite workers as model revolutionary fighters and implanted them in the working community to recruit as many workers as possible for the communist cause and organized them into a revolutionary army through which they eventually planned to stage a political struggle to topple the current "military fascist regime," the announcement added.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANTI-GOVERNMENT RALLY BY DISSIDENT GROUP

Police Close Office of Dissident Group

OW240515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, 24 February (KYODO)--Police authorities closed the Office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy Tuesday to prevent the major dissident organization from holding an anti-government rally in the office, scheduled for Wednesday.

Council Chairman Kim Tae-chung and seven other officials of the group were placed under house arrest in a similar measure to forestall the meeting, police authorities said.

The authorities said they took the action out of fear that the meeting could develop into an outdoor rally. The meeting was organized to protest the death of a Seoul University student in January due to police torture.

Opposition parties and dissident organizations plan to hold a massive peace rally in Seoul 3 March to mark the 49th day of the student's death a major memorial service day in Buddhism.

The dissident organization is closely associated with the New Korea Democratic Party, the largest opposition force in the country.

Kim Tae-chung Under House Arrest

BK240324 Hong Kong AFP in English 0315 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, 24 February ( ) Police cordoned off the headquarters of an anti-government organization here Tuesday and put top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung under house arrest in a bid to stall plans for a rally focusing on torture, members of the organization said.

About 200 riot police blockaded a 14-storey building housing the headquarters of the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) in downtown Seoul, while another 400 riot police surrounded Mr Kim's residence in the west of the capital.

The CPD plans to sponsor a gathering at the headquarters Wednesday where "further torture cases" are to be revealed and the authorities denounced for labelling "democratic activities" as being "pro-communist," the organization said.

Mr Kim is a co-chairman of the CPD which is closely affiliated with the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). The organization members said the cordon was thrown around the building at 6 am (2100 GMT Monday) and that they had been told by police that it would remain in place until 8 pm Wednesday. Hundreds of the CPD and opposition party members planned to take part in the gathering, they added.

Mr Kim's aides said they were visited by a police officer early Tuesday and told that Mr Kim would be restricted to his house to prevent him from attending the rally. He is banned from engaging in political activity under a suspended 20-year jail sentence handed down after he was convicted of sedition.

The aides expected Mr Kim to remain under house arrest until late Wednesday. They noted that this was the 47th time that he had been placed under house arrest since he returned from self-exile in the United States in February 1985.

The opposition and dissident forces are planning a nationwide peace march on 3 March to press for democratization and an end to torture.

The organizers announced Monday that the main march of peace would be arranged to coincide with the end of a 49-day Buddhist mourning period for dissident student Pak Chong-chul, 21, who died under police torture last month.

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CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ANNOUNCES ARREST OF STUDENT ACTIVISTS

SK240301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 24 (YONHAP)--The Seoul district prosecutor's office Tuesday announced the arrest of 13 people, mostly anti-government student activists, for violating the national security law.

According to the announcement, they developed a "national liberation and people's democratic revolutionary theory," which they tried to spread among students and workers for the eventual purpose of staging a pro-North Korean and anti-American communist revolution in South Korea.

The prosecutor's office booked Ham Hui-suk, 28, a female employee of a publishing company, and [word indistinct] because he showed repentance his acts. Twenty-four others are still at large, however, the office said.

The office confiscated 51 items in 36 categories as evidence, including tape recordings of North Korean broadcasts, notes about North Korean broadcasts, a map of places from where they tried to enter North Korea and other printed materials praising North Korean ideas.

Kim Yong-wan, 24, a Seoul National University dropout and leader of the ring, organized an underground students' circle disguised as a Koreanology study group at the university in August 1985. Since then, he pulled wires from behind the scenes, staging many left-wing, anti-government demonstrations, including the violent riots at Konguk University last October and Incheon last May.

Kim and several other ring members disguised themselves as laborers and sneaked into the workers' community in the Incheon area to set up a workers' party for national liberation.

Between July and November of 1986, Kim organized and managed five 74-member workers' organizations, including a workers' liberation league, in the Seoul metropolitan area.

In September 1986, Kim and other ring members even formulated a plan to escape to North Korea in the event that their plan to [words indistinct] riot should fail.

A map of places from which they would escape to North Korea was found under a carpet in the house of sim Chin-ku, a 27-year-old factory worker, in Ansong, a village 65 kilometers south of Seoul, according to the prosecutors' announcement.

Some university seniors and religious leaders provided Kim and other ring members with operational funds and housing, the announcement added.

Over a six-month period, Kim listened to and took notes on lectures broadcast via Radio Pyongyang by Kim Il-song University. He even revised parts of Kim Il-song's speeches and formulated a so-called "national liberation and people's democratic revolutionary theory" with which he tried to indoctrinate students and workers.

Kim was on the police's wanted list for more than a year and three months as the central figure behind violent, anti-government student organizations, the announcement said.

In April 1986, Kim changed his given name to Kang-chol, after the Soviet dictator Stalin. Kang-chol literally means "steel and iron" in Korean.

Kim printed materials praising North Korea and extolling North Korea's superiority and the thoughts of Kim Il-song. He used the printed materials in an effort to indoctrinate students and workers.

The revelation of Kim's activities brought to light the real picture of the radical pro-North Korean and socialistic revolutionary students' movements, which have become increasingly prominent in academic and industrial fields, the announcement said.

Kim's subversive maneuvers were shocking because the ring members tried to make connections with North Korea and to stage bloody acts of insurgency to set up the so-called "people's democratic society" according to the announcement.

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CSO: 4100/126



## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**CHON FOR MEASURES AGAINST LABOR VIOLENCE**--President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that violence in labor disputes should be sternly punished to help safeguard national security and safety. "Any unlawful attempts of abetment and violence by impure elements must be prevented or dealt with sternly to help guarantee the happiness of the people," Chon said. He pointed out that some impure elements, though possessed with high academic backgrounds, get menial jobs solely to stir up labor disputes. The president made the remarks after receiving a briefing from Minister of Labor Affairs Yi Hon-ki on his ministry's major policy programs for this year. Chon instructed Minister Yi to strive to create an atmosphere under which labor and management can engage in brisk dialogue and mutual trust building for autonomous settlement of disputes. "Labor affairs are directly linked to social stability and economic growth," said the president, urging Yi not to indiscreetly copy to labor systems of other nations. He directed the minister to work out steps to award substantial benefits to companies which have demonstrated model performances in the prevention of industrial accidents. President Chon also called for improving low-level wages for workers with top priority placed on those serving at big business concerns. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 87 p 1 SK] /12858

**POLICE TO BLOCK STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS**--The government will strictly block any students' "impure demonstrations on streets" in the coming new semester, and will even intervene in on-campus assemblies, if they are judged to be malignant, the national chief of police said yesterday. Yi Yong-chang, director of the National Police Headquarters, speaking to ruling party lawmakers asserted, "The government will never sit idly watching impure demonstrations outside campuses and will get tough with on-campus assemblies organized by left-leaning forces." In a meeting of lawmakers of the Democratic Justice Party, Yi, however, said that school authorities would be given a free hand to cope with on-campus rallies, if possible. The meeting was attended by Education Minister Son Chae-sok. It was held at the party headquarters, under the sponsorship of the party's Special Committee on Campus Problems, to discuss ways of achieving campus stability in the new semester opening next month. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 87 p 3 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ROK TO CONDUCT 'SHIELD-87' MILITARY EXERCISE

SK250121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] A three-day military exercise designed to improve defense preparedness in Seoul and its vicinity will begin tomorrow, the Army announced yesterday.

The annual exercise, Pangpae (Shield) 87, is also aimed at evaluating the combat readiness of Army troops through joint training with the police and members of the Homeland Reserve Forces, the announcement said.

It said the exercise will take place at night to avoid any inconvenience to the citizens in the capital city.

"The exercise will focus on the training of reservists as well as active-duty personnel in a realistic setting," said an Army information officer.

He said that emphasis will also be placed on the defense of major government installations from a series of simulated attacks by mock North Korean agents.

The officer advised the citizens not to be frightened upon hearing warning shots to be fired by those participating in the exercise, adding the participants may fire warning shots against opposing forces in order to dramatize the training.

The officer also asked motorists to cooperate with the police, adding parts of the Seoul streets will be blocked during the exercise.

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CSO: 4100/126

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### POLITICAL PARTIES REACTIONS ON ACTIVE BEHAVIOR OF U.S.

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 87 p 3

[An article by reporters Yi To-song and Kim-Ch'ang-hui]

[Text] The recent U.S. "words and deeds" on Korea's domestic politics—the speech delivered by Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Gaston SIGUR at the Korea-U.S. Society on Feb 6 and the recent calls on New Korea Democratic Party President YI Min-u and Adviser KIM Yong-sam by U.S. Ambassador to Korea James LILLEY—have drawn attention of the political circles. The views of the ruling and opposition parties are as follows:

#### Democratic Justice Party

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has withheld showing any positive reaction on the recent series of the U.S. "sayings and doings" related to the domestic affairs of Korea. Assistant Secretary Gaston SIGUR has made his indepth mention, to a considerable degree, of the Korean political problems, in his speech delivered at the Korea-U.S. Society on Feb 6. Even on his speech, the ruling party is refraining from showing any party-level interest.

For two days on Feb 9th and 10th, U.S. Ambassador to Korea James LILLEY has met with NKDP President YI Min-u and NKDP Adviser KIM Yong-sam. On his recent contacts, the ruling party holds that they are not much different from his "courtesy calls" paid after he took his post in Seoul, as in the case of the Jan 28th meeting between DJP Chairman NO T'ae-u and Ambassador LILLEY.

The DJP's careful reaction might probably be because of the delicate nature of the matter itself, but seems to have several reasons.

First, since the April 30th Chong Wa Dae meeting of the representatives of the three political parties (at which the President said that the government is ready to discuss constitutional revision before his office term ends in 1988), it is understood that there has not been a great disparity between the position expressed by American leaders and the DJP position as far as the constitutional revision issue is concerned.

At that time, a high DJP official said, "The decision is very significant in that it presents a great turning point in the constitutional revision issue and is intended to prevent the division of our national opinion. At the same time, we need to take note that a pending issue has been settled between Korea and the U.S. as well."

In his speech delivered on Feb 6, SIGUR said that the U.S. "shall continue to urge accommodation, compromise, and consensus."

Second, it concerns the question regarding "the single presidential term of office." It is the DJP's viewpoint that this is the center of the U.S. interest in the domestic affairs of Korea even before the situation developed for constitutional revision. Therefore, it is the DJP's position that there are basically no factors which would cause friction between Korea and the U.S. in connection with internal affairs as long as the present regime is firm in its willingness to serve out the single office term.

Third, it is true that newly-appointed Ambassador LILLEY has been seeing opposition leaders actively as compared with his predecessor, Ambassador Richard WALKER. Even so, it is the DJP's position that they need not show any positive reaction since it does not find any "ground for causing obstacle" to the party's management of the political situation.

Around the time when Ambassador LILLEY assumed his post, many U.S. Embassy staff were reshuffled. The party does not seem to deny the fact that it was secretly concerned about this fact.

In view of the activities of Ambassador LILLEY during the past three months, the ruling party could not feel any great change in his approach toward the relations between the two countries. Not only that, but the DJP holds the view that his meetings with opposition leaders might be his activities to have "a well-arranged diplomatic sense."

At any rate, the DJP seems to hold that, for now, it does not need to negatively view the recent series of the U.S. moves. In particular, the DJP quietly accepts it encouraging the recent mentions made by American leaders and the American press moves (referring to the editorial carried by the New York Times in its Feb 2nd issue).

However, on Assistant Secretary SIGUR's concrete mentions in his speech on the problems regarding the Korean military and the civilianizing of Korean politics, DJP officials hold the view that it has a possibility of having some effect on the future political situation.

#### North Korea Democratic Party

In the recent series of visits to and remarks on Korea by U.S. Administration officials, the NKDP has been trying hard to read if there is any change in the U.S. position toward Korea's internal affairs.

NKDP people know by experience that their tactless interpretation of U.S. position in the past has often resulted in their disappointments. In view of this experience, the party has not shown any immediate reaction. The NKDP, however, gives an impression of being encouraged secretly to a considerable extent by the American officials' recent posture.

In particular, U.S. Ambassador LILLEY met with NKDP President YI Min-u on Feb 9 and Adviser KIM Yong-sam on Feb 10. They expect him "to meet with Co-Chairman KIM Tae-chung of the Council for Promotion of Democratization probably next week." The NKDP views these as significant changes in the U.S. attitude.

The former U.S. ambassador did not meet with the opposition leaders. In view of this fact, the NKDP holds that series of contacts made by Ambassador LILLEY may suggest a change in the U.S. attitude.

In this connection, "the U.S. had placed expectations, to a considerable degree, on the YI Min-u idea; and it appeared very much embarrassed when his plan was scrapped," the NKDP observers said. "Nevertheless, the scrapping of the YI Min-u idea might have provided a momentum to making the position of real opposition powers pronounced before the U.S.," they said.

In short, the NKDP holds that the U.S. might have reached a conclusion that "It seems that a new proposal has to be made by some real powers."

NKDP people have continued to observe the following events which have taken place before the contacts: Former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William GLEYSTEN visited Korea and had his press conference (on Jan 13); State Department's Korea Desk Chief BLACKMORE visited Korea (Jan 23-28); Ambassador LILLEY delivered his speech at the Korean American Association (Jan 23); and Assistant Secretary of State SIGUR delivered his speech at the Korea-U.S. Society (Feb 7).

In its interpretation, the NKDP wonders whether the U.S. might not be perceiving Korea's domestic situation as unusual since the foiling of the NKDP's Seoul rally and the scrapping of the YI Min-u idea last year.

Needless to say, in the course of all these, the U.S. has emphasized, "dialogue and compromise," adding without fail, that their remarks are just for "friendly advices." Among others, the NKDP holds that the U.S. might wish to send a political message to both the ruling and opposition parties, emphasizing the urgency for constitutional revision by a consensus process.

The NKDP's attention has also been drawn by the fact that Assistant Secretary SIGUR's speech has been written in the style of advice, in the direct speech, rather than in a diplomatic rhetoric. SIGUR in his speech stated



positively that "Clearly old patterns no longer suffice." He also concluded that "We urge all sides to sit down and work together toward constructive proposals."

Some in the NKDP interpret that this time, the U.S. has been diluting, to a considerable degree, its past impression of supporting the cabinet responsibility system.

SIGUR in his speech stated that "We would hope for further innovative proposals . . . which statesmen in both the majority and minority parties will consider with open minds and an eye toward necessary compromise." The question lies in what this really means by innovative proposals. On this point, the NKDP views that the recent series of U.S. approach toward the real powers might suggest the U.S. gesture of urging the so-called dialogue between real powers.

According to an observer, "Had the U.S. tried to create a favorable climate for presenting the YI Min-u proposal by persuading the opposition, now the U.S. seems to be aware that with the withdrawal of YI's idea it is the U.S. turn to persuade the ruling party to come to the place of dialogue."

In case the opposition real powers are drawn into the official political arena, the U.S. might consider, according to the opposition view, it possible at least to bring a change to the present "confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties only standing opposite rivers and shouting at each other."

The opposition views that the U.S. seems to expect further a comprehensive settlement of the situation through various steps toward democratic reforms, reinstatement of Mr. KIM Tae-chung, talks on a method of national referendum for the future power structure, and a possibility for agreement on constitutional revision proposals. The NKDP views that such steps will be outlined until the scheduled visit to Korea by U.S. Secretary of State George SHULTZ on March 6.

Assistant Secretary SIGUR said that after he steps down, the incumbent President will join a pool of retired statesmen, no longer active in politics. He also showed a considerable degree of self-confidence in the political neutrality of the Korean military. In the NKDP's view, all these might be based on certain self-confidence on the part of the U.S. itself.



In the opposition, therefore, some even make "a hasty" prediction that part of the measures for democratic reforms, such as the release of political prisoners from detention, might be revealed in February.

At any rate, the NKDP predicts that the period from now to the scheduled visit to Korea by Secretary SHULTZ early in March, will mark a time for quiet talks between the Korean government and its party and the U.S. Administration.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT COLOMBIA

SK260107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Bogota, Feb 25 (YONHAP)--Korean army chief of staff Gen. Pak Hui-to arrives in Bogota Thursday for an official visit at the invitation of his Colombian counterpart, Gen. Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz.

During his three-day stay in Bogota, Gen. Pak will pay courtesy calls on high-ranking government and military officials, including Colombian Defense Minister Gen. Rafael Samudio Molina, and will hold talks on further strengthening friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Colombian military forces.

Pak plans to leave Bogota on Saturday.

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CSO: 4100/126

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### JAMAICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

SK250105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Korean and Jamaica yesterday agreed to upgrade economic cooperation, particularly in the form of joint ventures combining Korean capital with Jamaican industries and manpower.

In a foreign ministers' talks at the ministry, Minister Choe Kwang-su and his Jamaican counterpart Hugh Lawson Shearer also agreed to expand bilateral trade, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Shearer, Jamaican deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs and trade and industry, came here Monday for a four-day official visit as the guest of Minister Choe.

Before holding talks with Choe Shearer paid a call on Prime Minister No Sin-yong. He will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan today.

During the foreign ministers' meeting, Shearer cited that Korea could use Jamaica as a stepping-stone to approach both the Caribbean and European markets.

Korea and Jamaica established diplomatic relations in 1962. Three Korean industrial firms are in operation there, while a few others are planning to advance there in the future.

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### PREEMPTIVE NATURE OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION MOVES TOWARD U.S. ANALYZED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 31 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by reporter Chang Chong-haeng: "What Prompted Successive Measures To Open the Market and Lower Tariffs for U.S. Imports?--Calculated Moves To Mitigate the Pressure for Revaluation of the Won"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, the government has been putting into effect one liberalization measure after another, all aimed at easing the trade pressure from the United States. Forming the backdrop for this development were such factors as the ever faster rise in the value of the yen and the West German mark, the move in the U.S. Congress toward enactment of a series of protectionist legislation, and the increasing pressure for upward revaluation of the won, all of which caused the waves in the sea of trade to become suddenly mountainous at the turn of the year, threatening the basic foundation of our country's export industry.

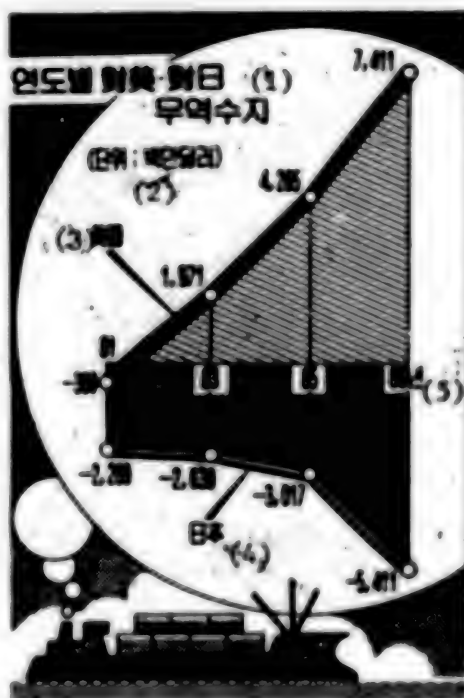
The government on 23 January announced import liberalization of additional agricultural products including lemon juice and alfalfa pellets (grass feeds); this was followed on 29 January by a 5 percent reduction in tariffs on 24 agricultural and industrial products including raisins, perfume, and tennis rackets; then, on 30 January, a decision was announced to advance by 1 year the already-planned import liberalization of 4 categories of industrial products including large-sized passenger cars (2,000 cc and above). Additionally, with regard to the import of American cigarettes which was liberalized effective last September, in response to U.S. complaints about the low volume of imports, the government has decided to increase the number of domestic retail outlets to a total of some 1,000 and to allow them to put up signs reading "American Cigarettes Sold Here."

These are the very issues over which the government, citing detrimental impact on domestic farmers and industries as a reason, had long refused to budge in a series of tug-of-wars with the United States. Now, the government having made wholesale concessions at once on all these issues, there is even criticism being raised in some quarters, questioning whether the liberalization drive might not be proceeding at too fast a pace.

Nevertheless, the reason for which our government is being compelled to hasten these liberalization measures lies in the fact that the situation in the United

States—especially of late—is such that it no longer permits us the luxury of being able to stick to our own argument alone and to remain uncompromising.

Continued depreciation of the dollar notwithstanding, the U.S. trade deficit for 1986, instead of declining, is believed to have increased by \$30 billion as compared with 1985 to total more than \$170 billion, according to a preliminary estimate. Meanwhile, the Democratic-controlled Congress, as soon as it convened, began flooding itself with various protectionist bills including a comprehensive trade bill and a foreign-exchange control bill; to date, some 70 such bills have been officially introduced. Fearing that such a situation, if left unchecked, could very well lead to a fundamental destruction of the world trade order, the U.S. Administration has been waging a campaign aimed at countries such as Japan, West Germany, South Korea, and Taiwan, calling for upward revaluation of their currencies and exerting more pressure on them to open up their markets. This is the reality on hand.



**Key:**

1. Yearly balance of trade with the United States and Japan
2. (Unit: in million dollars)
3. The United States
4. Japan
5. Year

Especially countries such as ours and Taiwan, whose trade surpluses with the United States are growing rapidly, are now being labeled by the U.S. Government as "rapidly industrializing countries" that have outgrown the stage of being the "newly industrializing countries" (NIC's); it is these countries which are

being made the principal targets of the U.S. trade-policy offensive. Last year, our country ranked fifth among those countries primarily responsible for U.S. trade deficits; our share of the deficits was \$7.4 billion which marked an increase of 54.6 percent over that of 1985--the biggest increase among all such countries.

No longer can we prevail upon the United States by using the time-worn argument that we are still a debtor nation in the tune of more than \$40 billion and that we are an ally of the United States devoting 6 percent of its GNP to the national defense. If anything, it is the United States who is now on counteroffensive against us, seeking our help for its effort to reduce mounting trade deficit and external debt.

Given our country's high degree of dependency on trade--more than 70 percent of our GNP is derived from export and import trade--and the fact that 40 percent of our total exports is sold in the United States, we simply cannot remain forever indifferent to this kind of situation facing the United States. Moreover, judging from the way things are with the United States, should we continue to persist on protecting our interests alone, it is perfectly clear that the United States will exert pressure on us to revalue the won upward which, if it comes to pass, would have an indiscriminate impact on all of our exports. It is this prospect that has left us with no choice but to restor to an utilitarian course of action that will hopefully save us from a fatal blow on the one hand and enable us to have sustained growth of exports on the other.

Since the start of this year the won has appreciated 0.54 percent against the U.S. dollar. Should this trend continue, it is estimated that the won will have appreciated anywhere between 6 and 10 percent by the year's end.

The concern of our trading industry is that the won's appreciation by more than 5 percent will gravely hurt our exports. Furthermore, a stronger won will not only affect our exports to the United States but also weaken the price-competitiveness of our exports across the board, resulting in a strong likelihood that all the groundwork we have labored so hard to lay for having the balance of payments turned around in our favor will be rocked at its very foundation. This being the case it seems reasonable to assume that in the background of the recent series of liberalization measures taken by our government was a practical calculation that liberalizing the importation of certain individual items of particular interest to the U.S. Government was a price worth paying if it leads to easing of U.S. pressure for an upward revaluation of the won and save us from having to liberalize the importation of agricultural products such as beef that will really hurt our farmers.

Despite these measures already taken by our side, the problem facing our future trade with the United States lies in the prospect that there will be an unending stream of additional demands from that quarter as long as their trade deficit problem and other basic issues remain unresolved.

Separately from the import liberalization issue, the United States has already been demanding for some time now that it be allowed to handle intermodal transportation, to set up branches of additional insurance companies, and to participate in the advertising, hotel, and tourism industries in our country.



In view of all this, from our standpoint, too, the time has come to clearly delineate the basic principle governing our posture in dealing with the situation. Rather than simply and unconditionally submitting ourselves to the unending demands from the United States, we must clearly establish the order of priorities and accurately assess the pros and cons of all issues; we must attempt to take the initiative in guiding our negotiations with the United States in the direction favorable to us.

In the words of one of our senior trade officials, "It is high time that the South Korean-U.S. trade issue be treated as a routine matter to be dealt with as a matter of course and the solution to it be worked out in a broad minded manner." So it seems, indeed.

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CSO: 4107/110

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ROK, JAPAN CORRECT TRADE DEFICIT--Seoul, 23 Feb (YONHAP)--Korean and Japanese officials agreed to cooperate to correct Korea's trade deficit with Japan at the 14th session of the Korea-Japan Committee for the Balanced Expansion of Trade, which ended over the weekend. The delegations pointed out that the trade imbalance between their two countries has further deepened, despite discussions at both the government and private levels. They also agreed that Japanese business circles should take steps to expand the importation of Korean-made products, to push ahead with the transfer of advanced Japanese technologies to Korea, to invest in Korea and to set up a working-level committee to settle trade difficulties between the two countries. Yi Sun-ki, vice chairman of the Korea Traders Association, headed the 19-member Korean delegation, and Saito Nasao, executive managing director of the Japan Foreign Trade Committee, led the 17 Japanese delegates. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 23 Feb 87 SK] /12858

CS0: 4100/123

## S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY ON U.S. ADMINISTRATION-PROPOSED TRADE BILL

SK210740 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Strengthening the Competitiveness of the U.S. Economy"]

[Text] While the U.S. Congress is putting forward various protectionist bills this year, as it did last year, the U.S. Administration is expected to present to Congress a "legislative proposal to strengthen competitiveness" on 19 February.

This legislative proposal to be presented by the U.S. Administration represents a specific action plan for what President Reagan forecast in his State of the Union message, in which he said, "The major U.S. political objective envisaging the 21st century will be to strengthen the competitiveness of U.S. industries, and we will explore ways to do this from various angles."

In this proposal, the U.S. Administration laid out measures to strengthen competitiveness, such as increasing investment in human resources, promoting scientific and technological development, intensifying protection of intellectual property rights, eliminating elements that hinder competitiveness by easing various restrictions, creating an advantageous international economic environment, reducing the federal trade deficit, and increasing the export of farm produce by restoring competitiveness in the agricultural sector.

The background that led to the presentation of this legislative proposal can be summarized largely in two categories. First, the U.S. economy faces crisis as a result of its deteriorating competitiveness, requiring drastic remedial measures. Second, the U.S. Administration intends to ease hawkish protectionist legislative activities, such as the submission of a trade legislation package, by the U.S. Congress.

In an attempt to bring about recovery of an economy that has been deteriorating since the beginning of the 1980's, the United States has tried to find a solution from "outside" rather than from self-reflection. Although the feeble U.S. economy is attributable to inner inefficiency, the United States placed the blame on foreign countries and has intensified protectionism. Putting forward the so-called principle of give-and-take, it has accelerated steps to legislate protectionist laws.

The accumulation of the U.S. federal financial deficit and the strong dollar undermined industries and the trade deficit kept increasing, but the United States resorted to only such makeshift measures as readjusting international currencies and stepping up protectionism. However, since finding a remedy for the U.S. economy is hardly possible without a new policy, as demonstrated by the further increase in the trade deficit last year, the United States has come to acknowledge that a change in direction is necessary. There has been some discussion among U.S. experts concerning the fundamental approach to the problem, but this was overwhelmed by hardline protectionism.

Friction over trade with the United States and the trend of protectionism in the United States result from the deterioration of U.S. goods' competitiveness. Therefore, the legislative proposal intended to bring about a recovery in the U.S. economy by strengthening the competitiveness of the U.S. economy has a positive aspect, for the "legislative proposal to strengthen competitiveness" can be expected to soften hardline protectionism, which has been stepped up so far in the spirit of give-and-take.

The U.S. Administration is expected to negotiate a compromise with various congressional protectionist bills by means of the aforementioned legislative proposal, but we are not in a position to anticipate the result. We hope the "legislative proposal to strengthen competitiveness" will be enacted, since we believe that the restoration of strong competitiveness and the easing of protectionism are essential for the U.S. economic recovery and for the world's economic order.

However, we are also concerned about the U.S. Administration's legislative proposal as well, because it also contains much of the protectionist color.

The measures enumerated in the legislative proposal, such as intensifying the protection of intellectual property rights, increasing the export of farm produce, and creating an advantageous international economic environment, are what we ought to pay attention to.

Concerning these problems, the legislative proposal introduces the principle of give-and-take in Article 301 of the Trade Law (a measure to retaliate against trade partners that engage in unfair practices) and calls for opening markets at the same level as the United States. The proposal also calls for revision of Article 337 of the Customs Law (a retaliatory measure against infringements on patents and copyrights) to ban the import of the goods of a foreign company which has infringed on U.S. patents and copyrights even without proof to verify that the foreign goods have caused injury to U.S. industry.

Moreover, the proposal is intended to lead the situation to a U.S. advantage in such matters as the currency conversion rate and liberalization of trade.

As this legislative proposal contains various clauses that can create disadvantages for us, although it accentuates strengthening competitiveness, we ought to prepare ourselves in advance in case this proposal should be enacted into law.

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY REGRETS GORBACHEV'S MILITARY SUPPORT TO NORTH

SK270107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Soviet Policy Toward Peninsula"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, has been making peace gestures toward the West one after another, together with sweeping domestic reforms that were inconceivable only a few years ago. Of course, we hope he is serious about creating an atmosphere for peace through arms reduction talks and international cooperation.

However, if his real intention is simply a strategically motivated scheme to disrupt the Western allies in a bid to gain international hegemony, such moves will lead nowhere but to distrust. Unfortunately, there are signs that support such skepticism.

One of them is that Moscow, since his advent, has conspicuously stepped up its supply of offensive military arms to the Pyongyang regime. Supplying offensive arsenals to such a bellicose regime as Pyongyang, whose unpredictable venturousness has already been well proven, is hardly consistent with Gorbachev's avowed objective of building a peaceful and stable international community.

As Gorbachev indicated in his Vladivostok speech last July, Asia has become a [words indistinct] in world affairs. The Korean peninsula, in particular, is undeniably one of the most important regions in Asia and, for that matter, in the world. Geostrategically, the peninsula is the linchpin of the region.

Such being the case, what Gorbachev intends to do in the peninsula can serve as an indicator of his real minds. Regrettably, he has worked against easing tension on the peninsula by supporting the military stand of north Korea.

If the Soviets are genuinely interested in building peace in Asia, they should demonstrate their intention with deeds. Response to the proposal for the cross-recognition of south and north Korea by the four powers will be one such deed. Because that will be realistic step toward the easing of tensions on the peninsula.

Moscow, if its declared aims are authentic, could further promote the peace and stability of this region by prodding Pyongyang back to the conference table for inter-Korean dialogue. It can also help realize the simultaneous entry by south and north Korea into the United Nations.

Moscow seems to be ignoring these realistic, concrete steps for peace in this region. The Soviets should be aware that the stability of the Korean peninsula will also serve their good. Any moves disserving that cause, therefore, should be reconsidered.

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CSO: 4100/126



NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON MODELLING PARTY ON CHUCHE IDEA

SK170903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN February 17 carries a signed article under the title "Brilliant Leadership for Modelling the Whole of the Party on the Chuche Idea."

The article says:

Our party propounded the idea of modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea with its energetic studies and profound ideological and theoretical activities and clearly expounded all the theoretical and practical problems for its realization.

Modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea means firmly preparing all the party members to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries, revolutionary hardcores and carrying on the party work and party activity on the basis of the [word indistinct].

Our party defined it as the essential content of modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea to make all party members chuche-type revolutionaries faithful to the party and the leader and [word indistinct] of the party building and party activity strictly on the basis of the ideology, theory and methodology of chuche. It has thus elucidated on a scientific basis the main features a chuche-type party should assume completely and flawlessly, and clearly indicated the general goal and orientation for accomplishing the modelling of our party on the chuche idea, the cause which started from the founding of the party.

The theory on the necessity of modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea as expounded by our party gives an overall explanation of the fact that to model the whole of the party on the chuche idea is not only a law of building a working-class party being developed and strengthened to be a revolutionary party and an inevitable demand for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, the supreme programme of our party, but also a mature demand of the development of our party and revolution.

Our party lucidly expounded that modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea is, in essence, to firmly establish the monolithic ideological

system of the party, ensure the unitary guidance of the party, and means its new higher stage. This has indicated the only correct way to successfully model the whole of the party on the chuche idea.

In order to model the whole of the party on the chuche idea our party, to begin with, has directed main efforts to the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system within the party membership and constantly deepened it.

Our party, therefore, has grown to be indestructible revolutionary ranks pervaded with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Starting the historical march of modelling the whole of the party and society on the chuche idea, our party set it as an important task of party building to carry forward the traditions of chuche and directed much effort to it.

In this course the ideology, theory and methodology of chuche have been brilliantly embodied in all realms of party work and party activity, politics, economy, military and culture, and a great change has been brought about.

A primary task in modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea is to make the party ranks ranks of chuche-type revolutionaries.

Our party created a new system of party life and firmly established it within the whole of the party. This was a signal step of weighty importance in more solidly building up the party ranks to be ranks of chuche-type revolutionaries and thereby strengthening and developing our party both nominally and virtually into a chuche-type party from its composition.

Our party set it as one of the important demands for modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea to thoroughly establish the work method of the great leader in the party and has tirelessly endeavoured to improve the method and style of party work.

Now the Workers' Party of Korea is assuming the fine looks of a revolutionary party capable of carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion under whatever circumstances and ably leading society even in the communist future in the course of the struggle to model the whole of the party on the chuche idea.

/6662

CSO: 4100/122

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON IDEA, THEORY OF WPK

SK182218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN February 18 comes out with a signed article titled "Idea and Theory of Our Party Is a Great Theory Run Through With Spirit of Uninterrupted Revolution".

Saying that the idea and theory of our party is a great idea and theory reflecting the desires of the times and people and it is run through with the spirit to accomplish the cause of chuche, the cause of socialism and communism by making revolution to the end, the article goes on:

Our party's idea and theory is, first of all, a revolutionary theory to resolutely safeguard and defend the essence of the revolutionary idea of the leader.

Our party formulated the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, proceeding from the noble historic mission to safeguard and defend the chuche idea generation after generation.

Our party, in many works including "On the Chuche Idea" and "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy," has developed and enriched from a new angle the chuche idea with the result that this idea has come to play an ever greater transforming role in leading the revolution and construction. With the perfect clarification in an all-round way of the philosophical principle and socio-historical principle of the chuche idea and its guiding principle by our party, the chuche idea has come to hold firm place as an undying guiding principle to triumphantly advance the revolution and construction forever, not yesterday or today alone.

Our party's idea and theory is also a theory to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche.

What holds a particularly important place in the theory of our party is the theory on modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is a noble work to carry our revolutionary [passage indistinct] through to the end on the basis of the chuche idea.

On the basis of the exposition that the cause of the working class is in essence the cause of the leader, our party has clearly expounded problems of principle arising in carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause.

Our party's idea and theory is also run through with the stand of the working class and revolutionary principle.

Expounded in our party's idea and theory are all theoretical and practical problems arising in defending the stand of the working class and the revolutionary principle from the problem of enhancing the leadership role of the working class and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society to the problems of thoroughly implementing the class line and mass line and resolutely defending the socialist system.

Our party's idea and theory is overflowing with the anti-imperialist idea of uncompromising struggle against imperialism.

As our party's idea and theory is thoroughly run through with the spirit of uninterrupted revolution, it is a great revolutionary banner of our era, an immortal militant banner which indicates the road for the complete victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

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CSO: 4100/122

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### VNS ROUNDTABLE LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

SK190950 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean 1000 GMT  
16 Feb 87

[Roundtable talk among station moderator, commentator Kim, Yun Chong-won, and an unidentified female speaker from a feature program marking the 45th birthday of Kim Chong-il: "A Paean for Tomorrow"]

[Text] [Moderator] As you know, our masses are today celebrating the 45th anniversary of the birth of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il as a great festive event in the emotion-filled anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Greeting this significant day, our masses, though living a humiliating life as a people in a colony today, should cherish deep in their hearts the hope that they will certainly be able to enjoy happiness in a wealthy, strong, and prosperous fatherland because they have the dear leader. Now, let us discuss why we should live as such even under today's circumstances. Who will speak first?

[Commentator Kim] Although our South Korean masses are living humiliating lives today as a people in a colony under national mistreatment and contempt, their future is bright because they have the dear leader. In other words, we can say that they are living not for today but for tomorrow.

The reason for this is that the dear leader is the great man who will create the bright future of the nation as well as its present. If I cite the remarks of a foreigner, the dear leader is a genius of ideology and theory, a genius of leadership art, a great artisan of creation having noble virtue and character, and the most holy saint in the (sacred land) of history. Our nation enjoys the greatest joy, glory, and happiness because it has the sagacious leader.

[Yun Chong-won] We can be certain that in the greatness of dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il the cause of national independence pioneered by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song will be brought to brilliant perfection. In other words, the future of our nation is bright.

[Unidentified female speaker] You mean that although the nation is divided today and our masses live under U.S. colonial domination, they should live with faith in the bright future because they have the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, as well as President Kim Il-song, as a national leader, do you not?



[Kim] It has been said since olden times that the destiny of a nation depends on the greatness of the leader. Looking on the history of mankind, only the nation which had a peerless great man enjoyed wealth, strength, and prosperity, and demonstrated national dignity as a great nation.

[Yun] We have keenly felt that the nation having a peerless great man as the leader can pioneer national destiny and enjoy happiness. Because of the wise leadership of the peerless great man respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the dear Mr Kim Chong-il who upholds his will, our nation was freed from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialist colony, a new society has been built in the North, and the masses fully enjoy happiness in a prestigious spotlight of the international community.

[Moderator] I think so too. Now, where do we begin when we say that our nation is assured of a bright future because it has Mr Kim Chong-il?

[Kim] As I mentioned briefly before, when we say that the nation has a bright future not only today but also tomorrow because it has the dear Mr Kim Chong-il as a national leader, I think we ought to talk, in the first place, about the question of what spiritual foundation the leader gives the country and the nation.

When we inquire and study the ideology and theory of Mr Kim Chong-il, we can say that they are the greatest ideology representing our times and a scientific theory giving answers to all the problems arising in the present. This is publicly acknowledged in the international community.

The English said the great spirit is the great [word indistinct]. Seneca, the ancient Roman philosopher, said that the great spirit is a great fortune. Anyhow, ideology, spirit, and [word indistinct] determine the fate of a nation, from the activities of man to the significant interests of a nation. We, therefore, must say that our nation is fortunate for its bright future because it has Mr Kim Chong-il, the genius of ideology and theory.

Dear Mr Kim Chong-il has been continuously deepening and developing President Kim Il-song's immortal *chuche* idea, whose truth and naturalness have been proven in practice. As those who have read his work "On the *Chuche* Idea," the works and treatises he has written scientifically elucidate answers to all the problems necessary for man to live like man and to realize national prosperity, such as what should be done to realize the cause of independence, for instance, what should be done to free oneself from colonial subjugation, and what should be done to build an ideal society for mankind. The masses of all countries aspiring for independence accept the ideology of the dear Mr Kim Chong-il as their guiding ideology, national spirit, and spirit of the people.

[Yun] The youths, students, and intellectuals in this land are now actively conducting consciousness-raising activities by tuning in the South Korean National Democratic Front's Voice of National Salvation to learn



his ideology and theory with keen interest and through various ideological circles. Those students who have not been able to join such activities are regarded as left behind the times.

[Kim] The chuche idea is the true guiding ideology which the masses of our times, including the workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, religionists, and politicians, must have. If they live as required by the chuche idea, although they are now living under a colonial rule, [words indistinct].

[Unidentified female speaker] Therefore, our masses live with faith in the future taking pride in upholding the dear Mr Kim Chong-il because he brightly elucidates the future road for them to follow with his great ideology. I think our masses are living with optimism for the future of the nation because of his great leadership and character.

[Yun] [Passage indistinct] The masses, therefore, have waited for a great ruler since time immemorial, and philosophers and writers spoke of the quality of the ruler as they believed. In this sense, we should note the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Those who visited the North and the articles written by the foreigners who have visited there all admire Mr Kim Chong-il for his genius of leadership, embodying extraordinary wisdom and great leadership ability.

According to Mr No Il-myong, head of the South Korean writers delegation which participated in the Pyongyang International Symposium of Literature held in autumn last year, the comrade leader makes everything serve our nation, people, and masses; that once he plans something for the people, he implements it in a bold manner; and that once he undertakes something, he pushes ahead with it in a bold manner and exercises his leadership so that maximum results can be obtained within the shortest period of time. Therefore, it is quite natural that there should always be a miracle and that a bright future should come sooner.

[Kim] I do not know well about the secret and method of his leadership over the masses, but [words indistinct]. Today, the North is praised by the international community as a model socialist country and a country of future (?spirit). The North has made great progress in all fields and attained shining success to the admiration of the world. In the North at present, construction for the country's generations to come is in progress at a great speed. This is well shown by the Sohae lockgate completed in the sea off Nampo, for instance. How could such a tremendous project be completed without the united strength of the masses?

[Yun] That is right. As you know the world renowned Suez Canal has six watergates, three each on the upper and lower parts. But the Sohae lockgate has a great dam with a highway and a railway extending across the raw sea as long as 20 ri, [words indistinct]. According to a report, the construction was completed without any help by other advanced countries and everything, from designing to construction and facilities, was done

by the people in the North themselves. Here we note once again the leadership art of the comrade dear leader who made the masses in the North demonstrate wisdom and exert great power. We are convinced that if our country is reunified, our nation will live, building the most advanced country in the world.

[Kim] There is a saying that the greatness of a nation is the greatness of the leader. In the North at present, such difficult projects as the construction of the Taechon power plant, Sohae tideland reclamation project, and the northern district railway construction, are nearing to completion under the leadership of the comrade leader. This is an example showing the greatness of the leadership of the comrade dear leader, and shows one corner of the nation's shiny future.

[Moderator] Therefore, this means that the dear Mr Kim Chong-il's extraordinary organizational ability and genius of leadership assure our fatherland and nation of their bright future. When we talk about the bright future of the nation, the noble love for man, as well as his great ideology and wise leadership, the noble virtue of Mr Kim Chong-il [words indistinct].

[Yun] I think of the development of [words indistinct], namely, the essence of the power that makes the West Sea move and the world move. The dear Mr Kim Chong-il is a benevolent person who begins and develops all state affairs based on his love for the masses. As for the chuche idea, for example, which he develops and enriches, we can say that it is the philosophy of love for man. All of his activities are conducted based on his love by which he places man and the popular masses in the first place and respects and highly treats them. He is such a person who visits the workers' boarding house in the first place when he goes to the plant and who checks the taste of soybean paste and soy sauce in the first place when he visits a store. For the sake of the working masses, he devotes all his efforts and is willing to spend a tremendous amount of money.

According to an overseas compatriot who has been to the North, the dear Mr Kim Chong-il values all the masses equally. For instance, he sends a rescue helicopter when someone is caught in an unexpected accident while working and is at the point of death. He also sends medicine to make him recover. He pays special attention to the new generation. He ensures that all the students and children from kindergarten to college are provided with school uniforms, shoes, and scholastic stationery.

I think that in this love for the masses and noble virtue rests the great philosophy that ensure our future and the bright future of the nation.

[Kim] Yes, I think so too. People often say that the virtue of the leader is the source of the masses' happiness. Since Mr Kim Chong-il looks after the masses with his love like an ocean, it is obvious that the masses living in this virtue are happy and that their future is all

the more bright. That the masses in the North sing the [words indistinct] and live rewarding lives is the result of his noble love for man.

[Unidentified female speaker] As our nation has Mr Kim Chong-il, the peerless great man who has the immortal chuche idea, outstanding leadership, and noble virtue, as a leader, its future is bright forever. Therefore, though our masses now live under humiliation as a people in a colony, they will ultimately live happily in a bright world. With happiness in upholding the dear Mr Kim Chong-il as the leader of the nation, we will advance daringly on the road to independence, democracy, and reunification.

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CSO: 4110/80

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### VNS LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

SK180400 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
1000 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Talk by an unidentified announcer: "The Song of Spring on Mt Paektu"]

[Excerpts] Our nation has long considered Mt Paektu the symbol of the country and the sacred mountain of the countrymen. This may be because Mt Paektu, with white snow on its peak all the time, is the highest mountain in our country and presents a mysterious scene, with Chonji lake on its peak.

However, it is not merely because of this that Mt Paektu is considered the symbol of the nation and the mountain of the countrymen. Mt Paektu has been extolled as the sacred mountain of the nation because General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, waged the anti-Japanese struggle while upholding the chuche banner from there, and it has been symbolized as the permanent spring of the nation because the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was born and grew up amid the cannonade of the anti-Japanese struggle. [Passage omitted on the people's aspirations for the emergence of a great leader during the period of the anti-Japanese struggle and on the emergence of Kim Il-song on Mt Paektu]

The dear comrade leader is a peerless hero with a firm chuche-oriented principle, extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership ability, and lofty virtues filled with patriotism and the love of the masses.

In his book "The Nation and I," Choe Tok-sin wrote: "Stories involving Secretary Kim Chong-il were also talked about at a meeting between Vice President Kim Il-song and Secretary General Yim Chun-chu. They talked about him, expressing great satisfaction in the fact that Secretary Kim was upheld as the successor to President Kim Il-song. Secretary General Yim explained to me why he was so much attracted to Secretary Kim Chong-il. He said that he was particularly fascinated by Secretary Kim's genius."

"While in college, Secretary Kim had already possessed a profound knowledge in all academic fields, including human and natural sciences. His academic level is said to have far exceeded those of the existing experts. In particular, he was well versed in President Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented philosophy. Yim Chun-chu emphatically stated that no one can match him in the field of chuche-oriented philosophy."

"One day Secretary General Yim Chun-chu praised Secretary Kim not only as a great scholar and a great man in ideology and theory, but also as a rarely seen political artist who accelerated the progress of the times by using his knowledge and theories and by leading the masses."

The book continues to say: "Other things that attracted him was Secretary Kim Chong-il's personality of magnanimity and amiability and his passion and will." [Passage omitted on remarks by Choe Hong-hui, and foreign dignitaries, such as a Guinean, Japanese, and Mauritius figures, praising Kim Chong-il's leadership]

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CSO: 4110/80

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### KANGWON RALLY ON KIM IL-SONG'S ECONOMIC TEACHINGS

SK230948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Excerpt] A rally of Kangwon provincial workers to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings was held at the Kaeson [triumphal return] Plaza yesterday. Respectfully placed at the rally site was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also placed at the rally site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK" as well as those reading "Let us thoroughly implement the programmatic tasks put forth in the policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the 8th SPA," "Let us thoroughly implement the teaching of 27 January 1987 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Let us thoroughly implement the decisions at the 12th plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee," and "Let all of us implement the Third Seven Year Plan." At the same time, large-sized plaques containing paintings urging the workers to effect renovations and achieve miracles were set up at the rally place.

Participating in this occasion were Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; (Nam Yong-am), chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and responsible functionaries of the local party, government, administrative, and economic organs, and working organizations, together with some 50,000 workers.

The rally began with the chorus of the Marshal Kim Il-song.

After Yim Hyong-ku made a report, those participating in the discussion meeting at the rally were Kim Chang-son, vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Paek Chong-won, responsible secretary of the Wonsan Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Wonsan Municipal People's Committee; (Kim Yu-hung), general director of the General Bureau of Kangwon provincial local industry; Om Tu-song, vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Rural Economy Committee; and Kim Kwang-ung, responsible secretary of the party committee of the Kangwon Provincial Fishery Management Bureau.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DPRK DAILY ON CONDUCTING PROPAGANDA WORK

SK190839 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 18 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 19 February editorial: "Let Us Make the Revolutionary Drum Echo All Over the Country by Actively Conducting Agitation and Propaganda Work"]

[Text] Today, by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech, our people are vigorously accelerating the general march to successfully fulfill the magnificent new long-range plan and accelerate the complete victory of socialism. This reality calls for the party organizations and propaganda functionaries to actively conduct agitation and propaganda work according to their revolutionary mission.

In the early days, our party elucidated the need to intensify propaganda and agitation work according to the demand for the chucheization of the entire society. In particular, the 19 February 1974 document of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, which elucidated the slogan for the chucheization of the entire society and the general task in the party's ideological work for its realization, is a valuable guiding principle which is of programmatic significance in this. We must continue to adhere to all ideas of the work and must thoroughly implement its propaganda and agitation policy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: To guarantee victory in the battle of the great socialist construction, propaganda and agitation work must be vigorously conducted. Effecting ceaseless upsurges in economic construction by giving priority to ideological work is a firm principle maintained by our party.

Actively conducting propaganda and agitation work is an urgent demand to successfully accomplish our huge revolutionary task. The high goals of the Third 7-Year Plan and the operations of the socialist economic construction are a milestone for great upsurges and advance unprecedented in our history. This is a rewarding struggle to achieve the fatherland's endless prosperity and development and the permanent happiness of our coming generations and to accelerate the cause of the chucheization of the entire society.

Our party has unfolded an unprecedentedly great economic construction plan to further improve the people's standard of material and cultural living and make our country join the ranks of world economic powers at an early date. Our party is now organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all the people in the struggle for its fulfillment.

To brilliantly fulfill the party's plan, propaganda and agitation work should be actively conducted. Only then, can the entire country be mobilized and all work be conducted aggressively and ambitiously.

Today, our people's struggle for socialist construction is carried out at a time when the country's situation is extremely tense due to the vicious anti-republic commotions and frantic new war provocation maneuvers staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. An important key to smash the maneuvers of the enemies and actively carry out socialist economic and cultural construction is to actively conduct propaganda and agitation work to firmly prepare the masses of people politically and ideologically and arouse their revolutionary zeal and creative positivity.

Actively conducting propaganda and agitation work according to the demand of the cause of the chuchelization of the entire society is important in vigorously carrying out socialist construction by further strengthening the might of our revolutionary ranks. Only when propaganda and agitation work is ceaselessly intensified, can our single-minded cohesion achieved by uniting around the party and the leader in ideology and will be further strengthened, and ceaseless progress be made in achieving the cause of the chuchelization of the entire society.

Recently, our party importantly stressed that the party organizations should efficiently conduct propaganda and agitation work in a way of advancing the era. Conducting propaganda and agitation work in a way of advancing the era means properly conducting propaganda work to ensure that all work is conducted only according to the party's intent and aspiration. It means swiftly realizing the party's strategical and tactical intent and explaining and propagandizing it actively to make the masses of broad strata deeply realize the greatness of the party and its wise leadership, to focus the attention of the society on implementing the party's political intent, and to vigorously encourage and mobilize the masses for its implementation.

All party organizations must conduct ideological party work in a progressive manner. By so doing, they must make the propaganda and agitation work of our party become a powerful driving force to implement the intent of the party and the leader swiftly and thoroughly. In doing so, it is most important to effectively propagandize the greatness of the party and the leader leading the era and revolution and to make the party members and working people display their loyalty in the practical struggle to implement the intent of the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted: What is most important in the battle of the great socialist construction is to even more thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system among the party members and working people and make their loyalty to the leader be fully displayed in the rewarding struggle of the great socialist construction.

The course of socialist construction is one in which the ideas, theories, lines, and policies of the party and the leader are embodied. Success in socialist construction depends on making the party members and working people realize the greatness of the party and the leader deep in their hearts and vigorously turn out in the struggle to implement the party's policy.

Realizing the greatness of the party and the leader and lofty loyalty produced by this are precisely a fundamental source of our people's mass heroism and their incomparable sacrifice in socialist construction. The party organizations must intensify propaganda work to make the party members and working people deeply realize the greatness of the party and the leader. By so doing, they must make them uphold the party's leadership under all circumstances and struggle through fire and flood in order to implement the party's policy. To this end, it is important to comprehensively and intensively conduct propaganda work to make the masses deeply realize the correctness of the ideas, theories, and policies of the party and realize the greatness of the achievement of our party won in all areas of party and state construction and economic and cultural construction under the slogan of the chucheization of the entire society.

Our people's struggle for socialist construction is one to embody the chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Only when all functionaries and working people take the chuche idea as their belief and when they think and act only according to its demand and firmly adopt a chuche-oriented stand in all areas of production, construction, and economic management, can ceaseless progress be made and great victory be won in socialist construction.

The party organizations must intensify the chuche idea indoctrination among the party members and working people. By so doing, they must make them arm themselves with the revolutionary theories of the chuche idea and thoroughly embody them in their work and lives. In particular, the propaganda work on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" must be ceaselessly conducted.

Before long, we will observe the 5th anniversary of the publication of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's document "On the Chuche Idea." On this occasion, the party organizations must intensively conduct study on the document. By so doing, they must make all people clearly realize the fundamental principle of the revolutionary struggle and social development, and their inevitability, and continue to persistently advance along the single road of the chuche revolution under the leadership of the party.

It is important to intensify indoctrination work to make the party members and working people deeply realize our party's glorious revolutionary tradition. Our people are creating ceaseless miracles and performing heroic feats in socialist construction. This is because they have armed themselves with the great revolutionary tradition.

Party organizations and propaganda functionaries should see to it that party members and working people continuously display the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu by deepening the indoctrination on the revolutionary traditions according to the demands of the developing reality.

Revolutionary relics are the important bases for indoctrination on revolutionary traditions. With the recent restoration and opening of the secret camp in Mt Paektu, people now have another powerful base for indoctrination on the revolutionary traditions.

The secret camp in Mt Paektu is a sacred place with a long historic background which provided a firm guarantee for the cause of the chuche revolution to be prolonged brightly, not to mention that it is a source of the Korean revolution.

By promoting indoctrination on the revolutionary historic relics, and indoctrination on the revolutionary traditions through the secret camp in Mt Paektu in particular, in an aspiration-oriented manner, party organizations should see to it that all the party members and working people deeply understand the glorious and brilliant history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary struggle and his accomplishments and that every one of them deeply understand in what manner the future of the Korean revolution dawned amid the grave difficulties of the anti-Japanese war that was unprecedentedly arduous. At the same time, they should deepen in all aspects the ideological indoctrination work, including the indoctrination on the fatherland, the indoctrination designed to heighten national pride, and the indoctrination of seeking things new, according to the demands of the developing reality.

Today, the major fire power of our party's propaganda and agitation work should be directed at implementing the grand socialist economic construction operations and new long-range plans presented by the party and leader. Its vitality should also be expressed by successes in economic construction.

Party organizations at all levels and propaganda functionaries should vigorously carry out in all aspects the propaganda and agitation work designed to make the masses deeply understand the enormous political and economic significance pertinent to the implementation of the new long-range plans and ways to implement them.

Whether or not a breakthrough can be opened for the implementation of the new long-range plans depends on how to stage the struggle for the implementation of this year's national economic plans. Party organizations at all levels should vigorously carry out the political work designed to



have all the economic construction tasks, including the major tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that must be firmly adhered to in the course of successfully implementing this year's plans, carried out without conditions. Thus, they should see to it that the construction of major construction projects, including the construction of Suncheon vinylon complex and Sariwon potash fertilizer complex, and tasks that are assigned this year to all sectors and units throughout the country are brightly implemented.

The present time, which is vigorously advancing toward the brilliant goals of socialist economic construction, is the time when the revolutionary drum should be beaten loudly on all fronts of socialist construction as it did when the great Chollima upsurges were effected under the wise leadership of the party and leader.

Party organizations at all levels should see to it that the country is filled with revolutionary passion and militant spirit and that the flames of mass heroism and collective renovations burn up fiercely in all battlefields of socialist construction by furnishing strong political propaganda and economic agitation by fully mobilizing all of propaganda and agitation means.

In particular, they should encourage and drive the masses vigorously so as to make them live and work in the indomitable spirit of our working class which stood atop the heap of ashes in the difficult postwar period with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality with regard to the party policy.

The important thing in propaganda and agitation work at present is to create a social atmosphere so as to keep the flames of mass movement burning continuously according to the demand of the implementation of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea. Only when the flames of mass movement are made to burn throughout the country, will the collective renovations be achieved in the construction sites of major projects and even the grand targets of the new long-range plans be fulfilled successfully.

Party organizations and propaganda functionaries should see to it that all the battlefields of socialist construction are filled with the atmosphere of mass movement by upholding the document in which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated the need to further vigorously launch the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and by aggressively pushing ahead with the propaganda and agitation work designed to implement the document.

In order to make the party's propaganda work effectively advance the era, it is particularly imperative for the party propaganda functionaries who are directly in charge of this work to be sensitive to the trend of the times and move energetically.

Party propaganda functionaries should understand the greatness and wise leadership of our party which leads the times and revolution at the vanguard more deeply than anybody else. Propaganda functionaries should sensitively grasp what our party plans and what it wants at every period. And whenever the party presents new tasks, they should be the first to study the new tasks and then do their best to implement them.

At the same time, they should realize in what manner the party's intentions are embodied among the masses and what kinds of problems arise in reality in a timely manner and then provide educational measures suitable to these problems with mobility. In this way, they should see to it that the masses always deeply understand the greatness of the party and leader and vigorously rise up in the implementation of the party's intentions.

Explaining and propagating lines, policies, and guidelines advanced by the party quickly and intensely is the life of the party propaganda work. By breathing and thinking as dictated by the party's ideology and intentions at all times, the propaganda functionaries should advance the propaganda work quickly and correctly at every period as intended and wished by the party. To this end, the propaganda functionaries' thoughts and activities should be devoted to such goals as finding out the quickest way to understand the party's intentions, letting the masses know them, and vigorously stirring the masses.

For the propaganda work to become something (?militant) that advances the era, propaganda functionaries should move themselves energetically with a high degree of political enthusiasm and ambitions.

All of our party's propaganda functionaries should become functionaries full of energy, possessing the ability to set plans in motion, who perform their work with a high degree of enthusiasm and militant spirit according to the demands of the existing reality, without knowing debilitation and stagnation.

In order to become propaganda functionaries sensitive to the reality and full of vitality, it is imperative for them to deeply penetrate into the reality like the anti-Japanese guerrillas. The propaganda functionaries, regarding the explanation of the party's policies in [name indistinct] of the factories, in the fields, construction sites, railroads, and even on ship decks as the basic way of their activity, should fiercely carry out propaganda and agitation work capable of striking the responsive chords in the masses. There is no specific time and place for propaganda and agitation work. The bulge of propaganda and agitation stirring the masses to the implementation of the party policies should be made to sound in whatever place the masses gather.

Our party has powerful propaganda and agitation forces at its disposal. Party organizations should see to it that everyone becomes a propaganda and agitation member for the new all-out march and that party and administration economic functionaries do their share of work in the propaganda and agitation work by mobilizing these powerful forces.



For the party organizations to aggressively carry out their propaganda and agitation work in an aggressive manner in conformity with the demands of the developing reality is an important work designed to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction and to highly display the honor of the chuche Korea upholding the slogan of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Party organizations and propaganda functionaries should see to it that the revolutionary drum is beaten more loudly on all fronts of socialist construction by effecting new changes in the propaganda and agitation work as wished by the party.

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CSO: 4110/80

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DPRK DAILY ON REVOLUTIONARY WORLD OUTLOOK

SK240416 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 21 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 22 February special article: "Establishing a Firm Revolutionary World Outlook Is a Demand of Our Developing Revolution"]

[Text] A revolutionary world outlook is an important ideological and spiritual trait which communist revolutionaries should possess. Only when they possess a revolutionary world outlook, can the people become true communist revolutionaries who devote themselves to the struggle for revolution.

In establishing a revolutionary world outlook for our party members and working people, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's classic document "On Establishing a Revolutionary World Outlook Among College Students" published on 22 February 1962 is of great significance. The document scientifically elucidates the need to establish a revolutionary world outlook, the essence of the revolutionary world outlook, and the principle and way to establish the revolutionary world outlook.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: One who possesses a revolutionary world outlook hates the exploiting class and takes pride in his class. With determination to devote himself to the struggle for the cause of the working class, he acts according to his belief and never falters or yields in difficulties.

The revolutionary world outlook is linked with the working class' on the world. In other words, the revolutionary world outlook is the view on the world formed through the aspiration and demand of the working class, which is the most advanced revolutionary class. It is the view to remake nature and society according to the interest of the working class.

Establishing a revolutionary world outlook is a prerequisite for making oneself a communist revolutionary possessing an unyielding revolutionary spirit. This is because the idea and view on revolution and the determination and will to continue to struggle along the road of revolution can be formed only by establishing a firm revolutionary world outlook. In establishing the revolutionary world outlook the determination to make oneself a master of one's destiny is important. What is also important is the will to shape one's destiny through his own effort.

A revolutionary world outlook enables the people to possess the working class' view on the world. It enables the people to possess a firm idea and view on the revolution, strengthen their determination to become the masters of the destiny, and possess a firm will to shape their destiny by themselves. Thus, establishing a firm revolutionary world outlook is an urgent demand of our developing revolution.

Our revolution has put forth as a realistic demand the task to win the complete victory of socialism. The struggle to achieve this cause is very difficult and requires a serious class struggle. Thus, it demands that the revolutionary world outlook be strengthened among the people.

The problem of remaking the relationship between the people and society on the pattern of the working class--fundamental problem to win the complete victory of socialism--is for the very serious social change of eliminating classes. To eliminate class differences between the working class and peasants, cooperative ownership must be turned into the ownership by all the people, thus allowing the people to exercise the unitary control over all the people's ownership of production means. To this end, the level of the peasants' ideology and thought and their technological and cultural level should be enhanced to the ideological, technological, and cultural level of the working class, and the material and technological foundation of agriculture should be equivalent to that of industry. This is the course of revolutionary change to eliminate all non-working class elements from the rural areas and to achieve the working classization of the society.

Accordingly, to remake the relationship between the people and society on the pattern of the working class and establish a classless society, the revolutionary world outlook should be strengthened more than ever. Only when a revolutionary world outlook is firmly established among the party members and working people, can they be made to adopt a firm view and stand of the working class and more actively struggle to eliminate remnants of the old society.

Also, a revolutionary world outlook should be firmly established among the party members and workers to build a material and technological foundation for socialism by accelerating socialist economic construction. Attaining the 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction is another important task assigned to us in vigorously pressing ahead with economic construction for the complete victory of socialism.

The struggle to attain the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction is work to enhance the economic might of the country and firmly guarantee the popular masses' status and role of being the masters of nature, and is a rewarding struggle to provide conditions for independent and creative living. This grand and sacred struggle accompanies difficulties and ordeals, and therefore demands that a revolutionary world outlook be firmly established. Only when a revolutionary world outlook is firmly established can the struggle to

bravely break through difficulties and ordeals and conquer nature by fully displaying firm faith in the revolution, an invincible fighting spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude be actively waged.

More firmly establishing a revolutionary world outlook among the party members and workers is rising as a more important demand in connection with the complicated and acute situation at home and abroad. Today, the imperialists are fanatically running wild to find a way out of political and economic crises from the policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists in particular are rapidly augmenting their armed forces of aggression in South Korea while persistently seeking a sinister ambition for aggression against our country. At the same time, they are introducing neutron bombs, Lance missiles, and other nuclear weapons and means to deliver them and accelerating the construction of large nuclear weapons storage facilities.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging the largest-ever "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, into which approximately 200,000 armed troops of aggression are mobilized, and further intensifying maneuvers for military provocations. While being hellbent on new war provocation maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are viciously staging an anti-republic campaign designed to disintegrate our revolutionary forces from their interior.

To reliably defend our revolution and victoriously advance socialist and communist construction under this situation, a revolutionary world outlook must be more firmly established among the party members and workers. Only when a revolutionary world outlook is firmly established can we smash every step of the enemy's indiscreet aggression and new war provocation maneuvers, solidly defend our socialist system and revolutionary gains, and maintain our class stand and revolutionary principle without being shaken at all by the enemy's maneuvers for defamation, slander, and intrigue.

A revolutionary world outlook is not established of itself. It can be established and consolidated only through steady efforts to grasp the truth of the revolution and through a staunch struggle for practice.

In his document released on 22 February 1962, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically elucidated the question of arming ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader, of acquiring deep and wide-ranging scientific knowledge, and of constantly disciplining ourselves and sincerely participating in organizational life amid revolutionary practice in order to firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook.

We should, above all, arm ourselves with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, to firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook. The chuche idea, the great leader's revolutionary idea, is the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook. The chuche idea correctly

reflects the demands of the popular masses, including the working masses, and indicates the correct way to realize the independence of the popular masses. All theoretical and practical questions rising in revolution and construction are elucidated and concrete ways for solving them are delineated in the great leader's revolutionary idea.

Only when we are firmly armed with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, can we correctly view and judge all problems on the basis of the revolutionary stance of the working class and find correct ways for solving them.

We should intensively and deeply study the works of the leader and the documents of our party to firmly arm ourselves with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader.

Also, we should acquire deep and wide-ranging scientific knowledge to firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook. Acquiring deep and wide-ranging knowledge of nature and society is a prerequisite for firmly establishing a revolutionary world outlook. Without being aware of the reactionary nature of the exploiting system and the inevitability of its ruin we cannot vigorously turn out to the struggle to hate the exploiting class and system and topple them. Without any knowledge of modern science and technology we cannot correctly solve difficult and complicated problems arising in socialist construction. Only when we possess deep knowledge can we more profoundly understand the status and role of man in the world, firmly establish a chuche-oriented world outlook and stand, and (?possess) creative capabilities for perceiving and remodeling the world. It is important to acquire the theory on the inevitability of the ruin of capitalism and the victory of socialist and communism, a general knowledge of the world and the inevitability of its change and development, knowledge of the essence of social movements and the inevitability of their development, and knowledge of [word indistinct] phenomena and the inevitability of their development.

Also, we should constantly discipline ourselves amid revolutionary practice to firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook. Revolutionary practice is a powerful means to remodel ideology. Man is disciplined in his ideological will through a difficult and complicated practical struggle to remodel and reform nature and society. It is amid the class struggle and a practical struggle for socialist economic construction that man enhances his class consciousness, correctly distinguishes between his side and the enemy side, exalts the spirit of an uncompromising struggle against the class enemy, and possesses the justness of the socialist and communist cause and faith in its victory.

In the midst of the class struggle and a practical struggle for socialist economic construction, he can also possess endless loyalty to the party and the leader; the sturdy revolutionary spirit of resolutely fighting while adhering to revolutionary constancy without wavering at all under any adverse circumstances; the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of

solving everything with his own strength; a high organizational spirit and disciplinary, revolutionary comradeship and fidelity; and other lofty revolutionary spirits and traits.

Leading a revolutionary organizational life well is one of the important ways to firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook. Through a revolutionary organizational life, man correctly established his position and stand toward the revolution and possesses a strong revolutionary spirit. A revolutionary organizational life is a mode of revolutionary living, which proceeds from the intrinsic nature of the communist movement, and a way for revolutionary discipline. Only when this revolutionary organizational life is enhanced can man enlarge the high organizational conception of loving and treasuring organizations and collectives and of voluntarily abiding by regulations and order in an organizational life. In the course of making criticism and self-criticism under the guidance and control of organizations by taking part in an organizational life, man can remove ideological [word indistinct] in a timely manner, thoroughly get rid of old ideological legacies, and more firmly foster a strong will, revolutionary fighting spirit, and invincible fighting spirit.

The cadres, party members, and workers should firmly prepare themselves to be genuine communist-type revolutionaries with a firm revolutionary world outlook by thoroughly embodying the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's great idea on solidly establishing a revolutionary world outlook.

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MEETING OF LSWYK FUNCTIONARIES OPENS IN PYONGYANG

SK210754 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Excerpt] On 18 February, a national meeting of primary-level LSWYK functionaries opened at the 8 February Cultural Hall, under rewarding circumstances in which all workers and youths throughout the country are creating new miracles and innovations in the initial combat to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan and the national economic plan for this year, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA and his programmatic teachings at the 12th plenary session of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

Scheduled for discussion at the meeting is the matter of effecting a new turn in LSWYK work by thoroughly embodying the method of youth work created by our party and of mobilizing the LSWYK members and youths to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan and prepare for the 13th World Youth Festival. The meeting will be an epochal occasion to decisively increase the militant role and function of the LSWYK organizations in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

The LSWYK insignia, on which a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song is printed, was placed at the front side of the meeting hall. Seen in the meeting hall were such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Hung as a backdrop for the rostrum were the words: "A national meeting of LSWYK primary-level functionaries." Also seen in the meeting hall was the slogan "Let us become the reliable youth vanguard of the WPK."

Attending the meeting were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee; Comrades Ho Chong-suk and Choe Tae-pok, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and functionaries concerned, along with exemplary primary-level LSWYK functionaries of the plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools, People's Army, and social security agencies; LSWYK chairmen of the provincial, municipal, and county complexes; and functionaries in the field of juvenile indoctrination. [Passage omitted on a report and speeches at the meeting]

DPRK DAILY ON IMPORTANCE OF FARM WORK

SK220755 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 20 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 21 February editorial: "Let Us Much More Thoroughly Implement the Policy of Attaching Primary Importance to Farm Work"]

[Text] Upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the entire country is seething with the spirit of implementing the first year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan. Today, as a new chapter has been unfolded in the history of our people's struggle to build socialism and communism, the rural economic sector is assigned the honorable but weighty task of further improving the people's standard of living by successfully carrying out farm work.

Epochally improving the people's standard of living constitutes one of our most important tasks during the new prospective plan period. What has decisive significance in this regard is more smoothly resolving the problem of feeding the people. Feeding the people is the most important problem in the material life of society. Because the problem of feeding the people is so important in their material life, farm work is considered the world's first priority. Today people say rice is communism.

Successfully carrying out farm work is important to improving the people's standard of living to a higher stage and to much more vigorously accelerating the construction of socialism and communism by smoothly resolving the problem of feeding the people by increasing the production of various agricultural products, including grains. Today, most important in much more successfully carrying out farm work is to much more thoroughly implement our party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party and the government of the Republic have brilliantly resolved food problems through epochally increasing grain production by implementing the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work. Today we are assigned the honorable task of completely resolving the problem of feeding the people by producing greater quantities of rice.

Our party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work is the leading guideline that helps to completely resolve the problem of feeding

the people through epochally increasing grain production by putting farm work first and by making everything else accommodate it. This policy is the most just policy, the superiority and vitality of which has been fully proven in the situation of our country.

Our party has achieved great success in developing the rural economy by establishing the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work and by consistently paying extra attention to it, taking into consideration the importance of the task of feeding the people each day and the solid condition of agriculture in our country. Today the material and technological foundations of rural areas have been matchlessly strengthened, the irrigation and electrification of the rural economy having been completed long ago, using the vigorous progress of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy as the momentum. The yield of rice and corn per chongbo has reached a very high level, with the invention and brilliant materialization of the most superior chuche farming method. As a result, we have come to sufficiently feed all the people with a very small area of arable land in relation to the population. This proud success, which we can consider a miracle in agricultural production, is the great fruition of our party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work.

By bringing about a new leap in agricultural production by firmly grasping and much more correctly implementing the party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work, all functionaries and workers should much more vigorously demonstrate the justness and superiority of this policy.

Assuming and possessing a correct stand and viewpoint toward farm work constitutes a prerequisite for thoroughly implementing the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work. Only when we pay primary attention to the development of the rural economy, one of the two sectors of the people's economy, and only when we assume and possess a stand and viewpoint of concentrating on it, can we correctly implement the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work.

Accordingly, all functionaries should reject any ideological factor that would cause them to ignore farm work and rural areas and firmly assume and possess the stand and viewpoint of valuing farm work and making everything else accommodate it.

The correct stand and viewpoint toward farm work become unshakable when we correctly recognize the importance of agricultural production.

The significance achieving self-reliance in supplying food by successfully carrying out farm work has become greater with the passage of time. Only when there is an ample supply of food in the country as a result of our successful efforts to carry out farm work can we further improve the people's standard of living, vigorously accelerate economic construction as a whole, achieve national sovereignty and the right to speak, and guarantee the country's might. As shown by history, if we depend on other

countries to supply food as a result of our failure in farm work, we will not be able to achieve national sovereignty. We have firmly achieved sovereignty because we have long since achieved self-sufficiency in food as a result of our successful efforts to carry out farm work. All functionaries and workers should bear this in mind and positively aid rural areas.

Increasing investment in agriculture is an important requirement to implementing the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work. Farm work is not automatically carried out successfully, and agricultural production reflects the results of effort and investment. Accordingly, increasing investment in the rural economic sector constitutes a decisive guarantee in further strengthening the material and technological foundations of agriculture and epochally increasing agricultural production. We should above all produce and supply to rural areas more efficient farm machine tools of various types, including tractors and pumping equipment--water pumps, transformers, and electric motors. They should also amply supply tractor spare parts, tires, and oil. Thus, we can qualitatively carry out all farm work in a timely manner according to the requirements of the chuche farming method by greatly increasing the relative importance of the mechanization of farm work and remarkably increase grain production by further solidifying the result of irrigation work.

Producing and supplying to rural areas greater quantities of various efficient fertilizers that suit the soil conditions in our country and the biological characteristics of the crops is of special significance in increasing agricultural production. Fertilizer means rice; we can yield as much rice as we apply fertilizer. Therefore, functionaries and workers in the fertilizer production sector should decisively increase the production of fertilizer by maintaining and reinforcing fertilizer plants in a timely manner with a stand toward valuing fertilizer and by operating equipment at full capacity.

When we apply a proper amount of fertilizer at the proper time, we can achieve a great result. If we miss 1 or 2 days, we will sustain a great loss in production. Functionaries in the fertilizer production and transportation sectors should help increase the effect of fertilizer to the maximum by correctly organizing the production and transportation work of amply applying fertilizer at the most opportune time as required by the chuche farming method in the farm work process. At the same time, they should eliminate obstacles to the preparatory work of farming and to agricultural production by preferentially supplying farming equipment and materials, such as pest control agents and shields. Further increasing the sense of responsibility and role of functionaries of the Administration Council and the State Planning Committee in this regard holds great importance.

While always understanding and grasping the status of the production and supply of various farming equipment and materials, including tractors and chemical fertilizer, and while resolving many problems in a flexible manner,



the functionaries of the Administration Council and the State Planning Committee should take all necessary measures in a revolutionary manner and ensure that these measures are implemented in rural areas in a timely manner.

Also important in implementing the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work is to concentrate labor and mechanical means in rural areas on farm work according to the demands of the party. This poses a much more important question under circumstances in which under the party's slogans that say, "the paddyfields of farms are mine," many cooperative farms have decided to independently carry out farm work this year without receiving support from the outside.

Party organizations in rural areas and functionaries in the agricultural sector should thoroughly exercise control to prevent any hindrance to farm work due to the mobilization of labor and mechanical means in rural areas for work that is not related to farm work and due to the imposing of a great social burden on cooperative farms. If such a phenomenon appears, they should strongly struggle to correct the situation in a timely manner, even though this phenomenon is rare; then they should help those agricultural workers who have experience in farm work and who have a good knowledge of the chuche farming method carry out work in a responsible manner by participating in agricultural production work without fail. At the same time, they should further improve and strengthen the work of managing labor in rural areas. Thus, they should correctly meet the requirements of the chuche farming method by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of concentrating all efforts on farm work and should vigorously forge ahead with their farm work battle by preventing the wasting of labor forces in rural areas and by settling them. Therefore, the management committee of county cooperative farms and cooperative farms should pay special attention to successfully carrying out the work of managing labor and to correctly organizing and deploying forces.

Strengthening party guidance is another guarantee to successfully implementing the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work. Whether or not we can much more successfully carry out farm work this year finally depends on how we successfully implement the policy of attaching primary importance to farm work this year. Upholding the party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work, party organizations should vigorously organize and mobilize functionaries and workers in the struggle to implement this policy.

By mingling with functionaries and workers and by giving priority to political work, party functionaries should help them willingly rise to implement party policies with a correct viewpoint and stand toward farm work. They should help attain innovative results in all units and at all outposts linked to farm work by correctly helping and guiding functionaries in a timely manner to prevent them from slighting farm work and from refusing to concentrate on it. Thus, they should help bring about a decisive leap in agricultural production this year as a result of the much more successful implementation of the party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work.

Our party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work reflects the noble intent of the great leader and the party to epochally improve the people's standard of living by continuously and successfully carrying out farm work under any circumstances whatsoever and to materialize the communist-type principle of supplying goods according to demand, including the problem of feeding the people. This policy also reflects an iron-clad will to solidify national independence and to firmly achieve sovereignty.

Let us all pile the bumper-harvest stack of rice bundles higher in this significant year by upholding and brilliantly implementing the party's policy of attaching primary importance to farm work.

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## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### ARMY PARTICIPATION IN MT KUMGANG POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION NOTED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korea 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] (Wonsan, 21 October, Chosun Joong-ang Tong-shin)—Construction is in full swing on the Mt Kumgang Power Plant, part of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's grand ecology management plan, which will emerge as a grand piece of creation for posterity.

The Mt Kumgang Power Plant will be the largest and most modern facility to be built utilizing the innovative hydroelectric resource development technique suggested by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Mt Kumgang Power Plant will include a number of dams and massive reservoirs to control water flows from the North Han River, the Rimjin River and other streams within Kangwon Province through hundreds of miles of water channels which will then be fed into the most modern generators.

The unprecedented project will result in the creation of new reservoirs as well as power generating capacity surpassing that of the Taechon Power Plant now under construction which will cope with increasing power supply difficulty.

In addition, the new plant will produce sufficient water supply for irrigation and industrial activities, while maintaining water temperature suitable for farming, and the entire region will turn into a scenic and pleasant residential environment.

Groundbreaking took place on 21 October. On hand at the ceremony were: Rim Hyung-ku, Kangwon Province party executive secretary and Kangwon People's Committee chairman; Choi Bogyun, Kangwon Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and a host of dignitaries including local party, executive and economic supervisors, Chosun People's Army ranking officers and members of the Chosun People's Army Comrade Kang Chan-gun's unit.

Reporting on the project were Chosun People's Army Col Choi Dong-sun, followed by panelists, Officers Kim Man-hung, Rhee Jin-pyo, Kim Man-sung, Park Suyon and Kim Du-chul.

Reporters and panelists agreed that the groundbreaking came at a time when the nation was embroiled in extreme joy and excitement over the nomination of the

great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Supreme People's Council as a symbol of the prosperous Rodong Party era and the mighty socialist homeland.

They emphasized that this great construction battle, commissioned by the great leader and his grand scheme and executed under the prudent leadership of the party, will make this nation more resourceful and provide valuable assets for posterity, describing the endeavor as an honorable and rewarding battle.

The speakers vowed to make the Mt Kungang project a grand monument to the Rodong Party era by expediting the grand march of the 1980's.

The speakers noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has on many occasions emphasized that a need for an early solution to the increasing power supply shortage was critical to the implementation of the party's major policies, and provided us with this grand blueprint to revolutionize the nation's power supply capacity.

Construction of the Mt Kungang Power Plant, they emphasized, is an honorable struggle to refine the great achievements of the great leader in the hydro-electric industry and a proud struggle to solve the mounting power shortage by utilizing our abundant resources, which coincides with the party's policies and exemplifies the self-sufficiency policy for our industry.

The dear leader Kim Chong-il, who so brilliantly administers the great leader's lofty ideals, made arrangements to create a construction command post and mobilize construction capabilities to expedite the project and attend to such details as construction, equipment and material, the speakers noted.

The reporters and panelists offered specific action plans to encourage the People's Army troops taking part in the project to believe firmly that a speedy completion of the plant in accordance with the brilliant drawings of the great leader will be akin to the Chollima Movement. They said they are well prepared for winter construction and will speed up the project by expediting vertical boring to build main canals.

They also discussed ways to organize the Kangwon Province people's participation in accordance with their strengths and channel their manpower to an all-out battle effort to quickly build main dams, the 25-mile-long canal and the power plant, ahead of schedule.

To do that, they said, all operative processes should be mechanized through an aggressive pursuit of popular technological renovations while conserving every possible piece of lumber and steel and every gram of cement.

They also emphasized that the workers should learn from Comrade Oh Joong-hup and accept the tasks assigned by the leader and the party as their ultimate goal, while charting scientific battle plans to achieve these goals and demonstrate their ability to accomplish their tasks on time.

The reporters and panelists also said the Mt Kumgang project will enhance the revolutionary camaraderie and the traditional civilian-military solidarity and emulate the three-revolutionary-flag campaign and the unsung heroes' examples, thus filling each construction site with combative spirit and revolutionary aspirations.

The speakers emphasized that the project will be completed ahead of schedule by faithfully adhering to the party's leadership and once again demonstrating to the world the People's Army's unfailing posture.

The groundbreaking ceremony adopted a resolution.

Following the ceremony, explosions signaled the start of the construction of the 25-long canal.

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KIM IL-SONG THANKS WORKERS OF CEMENT COMPLEX

SK240451 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of thanks to the builders of the No 6 calcinator at the 8 February Cement Complex.

The workers and builders of the 8 February Cement Complex completed building the No 6 calcinator by waging a persistent labor struggle cherishing the burning loyalty to the party and the leader. They have now begun production.

The newly-built No 6 calcinator is a large calcinator with a fully automatic operational and handling system. In particular, in the course of building this calcinator, new engineering methods were introduced in many areas including the technical remodeling of the part connecting the body of the calcinator and radiator, thus ensuring a long operation.

A new modern device to clean dust was installed in the calcinator, the by-product gas is qualitatively processed, and the efficiency in clearing dust is high. Thus, the phenomenon of pollution has been removed and the effect of combustion is expected to be very high.

With the beginning of the operation of this large modern calcinator, the capacity of cement production at this complex has increased. Thus, the complex produces more cement each day to supply the areas of the great socialist construction.

A gathering to convey the message of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on the spot on 21 February.

Present at the meeting were Choe Mun-son, responsible secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, and other personages concerned together with the workers, technicians, and office workers of the 8 February Cement Complex.

The message of thanks sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conveyed at the gathering amid the thunderous applause of the participants. Following this, discussions were conducted.

The discussion participants said that another large modern calcinator was completed and is in operation when all the workers throughout the country are vigorously advancing a new march to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan and this year's national economic plan ahead of schedule by upholding the historic policy speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the 8th SPA and the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Sixth Party Central Committee, thus receiving more thanks from the respected leader than they deserve.

They stated that they extend the greatest honor and warmest thanks, together with the unanimous loyalty of all participants, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who sends great love and care to our people while leading them along the single road of rewarding struggle to attain the complete victory of socialism ahead of schedule.

The discussion participants pointed out that they will earnestly manage the newly built calcinator and will normalize cement production at a high level by broadly introducing new technology and upholding the militant tasks put forward by the great leader in his policy speech and the programmatic teachings he gave to North Hwanghae Province and the party's intention.

They noted that the commanding staff of the Complex should carry out economic organizational work and the work of commanding production by giving priority to the political work according to the demand of the Taean Work System. Thus, they should carry out all works on a large scale according to the demands of the reality in which the production scale is expanded and the production capacity is increased with each passing day.

The discussion participants stressed that they should continuously and vigorously carry out the struggle to more firmly organize the engineering and power bases by upholding the torchlight of the struggle to create the speed of the eighties and to manufacture and build modern cement production facilities with their own strength. They should build the complex to be a more modern large-scale cement production base in the near future and should produce more cement to supply the construction sites where the great magnificent creations of the era of the Workers' Party are being built including the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex. They stressed that thus, they should meet the expectation of the great leader and the party with loyalty.

A message of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

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## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### ANJU COAL MINE COMMISSIONED

SK192345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] The Sosa coal mine has been put in operation along modern lines in the Anju District coal mining complex, a leading coal production base of our country. This coal mine, built in a short period of time while displaying the might of chuche-oriented industry, is a coal mine on a very high level of the comprehensive mechanization. Mechanization and conveyer lines have been introduced in all processes of pit work, and excellent pickup-stacking machines and transport facilities with a rated capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons have been installed in the mine.

The construction of the modern Sosa coal mine in the wake of the recent commissioning of the Yonpung youth coal mine and the Changdong coal mine on methods--to construction, and actively sought out and mobilized inner reserves, thereby much further improving the quality of and increasing the speed of construction while saving fund and materials.

The message continued: As a result of the commissioning of the Sosa coal mine thanks to their devoted struggle, the Anju District coal mining complex is able to supply more coal for many fields of the national economy and to further contribute to opening a breakthrough in carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan.

The message said: The commissioning of the Sosa coal mine is a fine fruition of the loyalty and creative passion of our working class and soldiers, who even go through fire and water to embody the intention of the party.

The message went on to say: The WPK Central Committee highly appraises the labor exploits of the coal miners, construction workers, soldiers, and three revolutions of team members who contributed to further consolidating Anju District into a large-size coal production base of the country by displaying the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policy.

The message added: The WPK Central Committee is firmly convinced that in the future, as in the past, the coal miners, construction workers, soldiers, and three revolutions' team members who took part in the



construction of the Sosa coal mine will also excellently reward the party for its trust and expectation by successfully carrying out the assigned revolutionary duties while upholding the party's leadership.

On 17 February a meeting to put the Sosa coal mine into operation was held on the spot. Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Party Committee, and chairman of the South Pyongan People's Committee; Cho Chang-tok, chairman of the Mining Industry Commission; Kim Ui-sun, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries concerned attended the meeting together with employees of the mine, construction workers, volunteers, soldier-builders, and three revolution team members.

Comrade So Yun-sok conveyed the message of congratulations by the WPK Central Committee at the meeting to place the coal mine into operation. After this, discussion meetings of resolution were held after Comrade So Yun-sok made a report in connection with the commissioning of the coal mine.

The reporters and participants in the discussion meeting stated that they have placed another modern coal mine built with our own technology and might into operation at a time when new revolutionary upsurges are being brought about in all sectors of production and construction to brilliantly decorate with lofty political fever and proud labor feats this significant year, which marks the most joyous national holidays.

They pointed out: The great leader has inspected the Anju coal field many times and elucidated the road the coal field must traverse. Moreover, dear comrade Kim Chong-il has organized powerful construction forces and created various conditions favorable to accelerating construction.

They added: The builders and volunteers who have launched the project for developing the Sosa coal mine have embroidered each day of construction with proud labor feats by vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties in a construction manner like that of the Sohae lockgate by upholding the will of the great leader and the party.

Coal mine constructors, soldiers, and three revolution team members have excavated tens of ri sections of pits in a short time and extended them by overcoming the barriers and difficulties they faced. At the same time, they have actively accelerated preparatory construction for comprehensive mechanization of the coal mining field and completed it ahead of schedule.

Moreover, turning the unfavorable working conditions into favorable ones, they have successfully carried out the work of expanding the pit chambers--work designed to introduce coal cutting machiners, machines, and timbers--by waging a furious speed battle.

Constructors and three revolution team members participating in the construction of belt conveyor lines have advanced by more than half the scheduled period for the work of constructing belt conveyor lines on tens of hundreds of underground sections. Furthermore, they have contributed to successfully making it possible to put the coal mine in operation by completing the work of constructing belt conveyor lines above ground ahead of schedule.

The working class of machine plants in coal mines from various places has properly produced and guaranteed modern excavation equipment, including hydraulic all-purpose mechanical props, cylindrical coal cutting machines, and belt conveyors in a manner befitting masters who are responsible for coal mine development.

The reporters and participants in discussion meeting concluded by stating that the successful construction in a short time and commissioning of the Sosa coal mine is a result of the wise leadership and the great consideration of the party and the leader. They extended the greatest honor and the most fervent thanks with constant loyalty to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who always lead our people on the road of victory and glory.

The reporters and participants stressed: Coal miners and workers at the Sosa coal mine should more vigorously wage the struggle to increase coal production after deeply recognizing the mission and duties assigned to them in the development of the people's economy. At the same time, coal mine constructors and soldiers should accelerate the work of constructing coal mines and expand on a large scale the coal production bases in Anju District and advance the date for commissioning the Soho and Hwapung coal mines as much as possible.

A written resolution was adopted at the meeting.

/12858

CSO: 4110/80

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON INCREASING COAL PRODUCTION

SK241330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 22 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 23 February Editorial: "Let Us Constantly Effect a Upsurge in Coal Production"]

[Text] An important problem which arises in vigorously waging the struggle to overfulfill the national economic plan for this year in conformity with the demand of the tense situation prevailing in the country by maintaining a mobilized posture is to rapidly increase coal production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Coal is the food of the chuche industry of our country. Therefore, rapidly increasing coal production is a breakthrough to successfully carry out all economic tasks.

Deeply discerning the significance and importance of coal production in the overall development of the national economy and, in particular, in the implementation of this year's economic plan and the new prospective plan, early in January this year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the new coal production goal that should be attained at present and clearly elucidated ways for the implementation of this goal. Only by attaining this militant goal assigned to the extraction industry sector, the first process of production, can the militant goals of major products of steel, electric power, cement, and chemical fertilizer be successfully attained and accordingly can all tasks, including construction of major plants, be broadly and boldly carried out.

Party members and the working people in the coal industry sector have boldly waged the struggle to attain the coal production goal set forth by the party since the beginning of the new year. As a result, they were able to brilliantly attain this militant goal in January. Thus, they have regularized coal production at a high level. This is a very good result and, at the same time, constitutes great encouragement which bestows new faith and courage on our people.

When the extraction industry sector--which is the first process of production--and the coal industry sector in particular attain their broad militant goals, the problem of raw materials, fuel, and power--which are indispensable factors of production--can be more properly resolved and the breakthrough for production of major products such as steel products, cement, and chemical fertilizer can be opened.

For functionaries and the working people in the coal industry sector, which is the most difficult and arduous sector, successfully attaining the broad militant goal assigned by the party certainly deserves pride. This also clearly proves that when we struggle with firm determination and a fighting spirit in this significant year, we can overfulfill this year's national economic plan by day, by month, and by the quarter. However, functionaries and the working people should not be satisfied with already attained successes.

The constantly developing reality demands much more coal. This demands that higher goals be set and that repeated innovations and advance be made. Only by increasing coal production with the fighting spirit to attain a high and broad militant goal without fail can production and construction be accelerated by operating at full capacity not only plants and enterprises in the key industry sector, including thermal power plants, metal plants, and cement plants, but also plants of the light industry sector.

All functionaries and working people in the coal industry sector should cherish in their hearts the high pride and honor of being responsible for the first process of production and should constantly strengthen their struggle to increase coal production while consolidating their already attained production goals. To this end, they should firmly grasp the tasks assigned before the coal industry sector and continuously and thoroughly fulfill them.

Taking into consideration the characteristics of coal production, our party has set forth tasks in its policy. These tasks are a principle that should be firmly grasped in coal production at present.

The coal industry sector should give priority to pit construction, stripping, and drifting over coal cutting. Coal mine complexes and coal mines of the coal industry sector should continuously and thoroughly implement the party's demands of maintaining support work for drifting and coal cutting at a level of 5 to 5. Along with this, priority should be given to transportation to meet increasing coal production by introducing large, modern, and high-speed coal cutting facilities and equipment and by introducing large-scale belt conveyors and cableways in hauling coal in particular.

The lower units where coal production battles are actually carried out are companies and platoons. Therefore, only by strengthening companies and platoons and by enhancing their role can constant upsurges be effected in coal production.

Guiding functionaries of this sector should always go down to companies and platoons and should inculcate among them the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching concerning coal production and our party's warm love and benevolence toward coal miners so that they can unconditionally attain their militant coal production goal.



At the same time, functionaries should correctly assign coal production goals to companies and platoons, should properly plan and coordinate production guidance, support work, and other supply work and, thus, should see to it that each coal miner can decisively increase coal production.

South Pyongan Province is a very important province for coal production. Therefore, by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teaching that most important in the economic work of South Pyongan Province is to increase coal production, party functionaries and administrative and economic functionaries in South Pyongan Province should not only organize their economic work under the principle of serving everything for coal production, but also give most priority to this and plan and coordinate in detail the work for labor arrangement and supply of facilities and materials.

The coal production sector is a very important sector in all production activities. Without the supply of coal, production cannot be increased in the power industry sector, the steel production industry sector, and the cement industry sector. Accordingly, rapid development in overall national economic sectors cannot be expected. This is precisely why our party has always paid deep interest to coal production. Therefore, all industry sectors concerned should realize that without the development of the coal industry, production in their sectors and units cannot be increased. Therefore, the industry sectors concerned should give priority to producing facilities and materials needed in coal mines and should send them to the coal mines.

Production tools and facilities used in the blind end of coal mine galleries are basic combat weapons of coal miners. Therefore, the machine industry sector and provinces concerned should grasp the requirements for production tools and facilities needed for stripping work and rapidly produce these tools and facilities for coal mines. Along with this, the machine industry sector and provinces concerned should produce and supply enough transport and stripping facilities, equipment, and materials, including coal cars, pit timbers, rails, and tires for coal cars in greater quantities. In particular, the metal industry sector should sufficiently supply steel products to rock drill manufacturing plants so that they can produce rock drills at a high level.

Our party has always paid deep interest to the life of coal miners who have worked at the most difficult and arduous sector. Recently, it has taken active measures to further improve the logistic support work for coal miners.

The sectors concerned and party organizations should always grasp and resolve all problems arising in the work and life of coal miners, including their food, clothing, and housing problems, in a responsible manner.

Party organizations at all levels and particularly party organizations at coal mine complexes and coal mines should make all pits and faces seethe with the struggle to increase coal production by concentrating all possible efforts on increasing coal production and by properly planning and coordinating political work and work with people. Thus, they should brilliantly adorn this significant year with a constantly vigorous advance.

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS

SK141021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 14 Feb 87

[All names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang February 14 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign party leaders in reply to their messages of greetings upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

Comrade Kim Il-song sent reply messages to Theo Koritzinsky, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Federal Assemblyman Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; and Takako Toi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

In his reply messages Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for sincere congratulations and good wishes extended upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Expressing the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and these parties would grow stronger and develop through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and peace against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, Comrade Kim Il-song wished them greater successes in their future responsible work.

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CSO: 4100/122



**N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS**

**CHONGNYON BANQUET CELEBRATES KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY**

SK180503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) arranged a grand banquet at the Korean Hall in Tokyo on February 16 in celebration of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to a KNS report.

Attending there were Han Tok-su, chairman, and Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and its vice-chairmen and officials and compatriots.

Present there were Masahiro Yamamoto, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, members of the House of Representatives from the party, member of the House of Representatives Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and other Dietmen, Japanese figures of different circles and diplomatic envoys of over 40 countries in Japan, more than 600 in all.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the banquet.

He said the dear leader who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, inheriting the noble intention of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, has led the Korean people to victory and glory and performed great feats in all domains of the revolution and socialist construction with his outstanding leadership art.

He expressed the belief that the Japanese people and the progressive people of the world would extend unsparing support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the future, too.

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CSO: 4100/122

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### NODONG SINMUN ON PYONGYANG YOUTH FESTIVAL

SK180430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 16 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 17 February editorial: "Pyongyang Is Calling Youths and Students of the World to the Festival"]

[Text] The first session of the international preparatory committee for the 13th World Youth and Student Festival held in Moscow from 6 to 8 February has decided to hold the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in the summer of 1989 under the slogan, "For anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship."

This is a new happy news for youths, students, and people of Korea and the world. Last year, reflecting the common aspiration of youth organizations of many countries of the world, the LSWYK put forward an initiative for holding the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989. Our initiative has won active support from the broad youth and student organizations of the world, as well as many international and regional youth and students organs. Thus, our initiative has been adopted with absolute support as an official decision at the recent session of the international preparatory committee of the festival.

Our people deem the holding of the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in Pyongyang as a great felicitous event and enthusiastically support and welcome the decision of the international preparatory committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order for youths to perform the lofty mission assigned to them in building a new society and a new world, they must strengthen their international solidarity and cooperation. Only by firmly uniting to assist and support with each other can youths win victory in the struggle to oppose aggression and war and to build an independent and peaceful new world and achieve social progress and prosperity.

The World Youth and Student Festival is an important form of international solidarity and cooperation in the struggle of world youths to build a new society and a new world.

The movement of the world youth and student festival was initiated under the lofty ideal of the youths of all strata throughout the world to pool their strength, to oppose war, to preserve peace, to end the imperialist, colonial, and racist domination, and to build an independent and prosperous new world. Thus, the movement of the world youth and student festival has been strengthened and developed into a powerful and dignified international movement for justice and peace in our times.

The decision of the festival's international preparatory committee, in which Pyongyang has been designated as the venue of the new festival, fully accords with the hope and determination of youths, students, and people of our country to promote the development of the movement of world youths and students and one of its major component factors, the movement of the World Youth and Student Festival, and to contribute to the just anti-imperialist and antiwar cause for peace of the people, youths, and students of the world. The decision is also an expression of the trust and expectation of the youths and students of the world toward the Korean youths and students who are faithful to their duty in carrying out this cause.

The decision to hold the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in Pyongyang is of great significance. Almost all festivals held thus far have been held in Europe. The 13th festival is the first to be held in Asia.

Holding the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in Asia not only can create conditions favorable for further expanding the regional scope of the festival movement and for further strengthening and developing the festival movement, but will also be conducive to giving new life to the festival movement, to promoting understanding among youths and students of all strata in various regions of the world, and to strengthening friendship, unity, and cooperation among them.

The Pyongyang festival means a new stage in the development of the movement of youths and students of the world and the festival movement itself.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the movement of the Korean youths and students has advanced along the single path of victory and glory, and our youths and students are playing the important role in building a new society. They are also vigorously struggling for the national independence and sovereignty of the people, for peace, and for progress of mankind by deeply realizing their lofty mission assigned before the times and mankind.

The movement of youths and students of our country founded and developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been constantly strengthened and developed under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has extended all sorts of meticulous care and considerations for the preparations of the 13th World Youth and Student Festival

to be held in Pyongyang. It is no doubt that the Pyongyang festival will become not only another splendid and smooth festival in the history of the festival movement, but also a rewarding stage to demonstrate the energetic and vivacious spirit, the seething zeal, and the progressive vigor and spirit of youths and students for independence, peace, and friendship.

The Pyongyang festival will be held under the slogan, "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship." This is totally just and righteous in light of the tradition of the festival, the trend of the times, the aspirations of youths, students, and people of the world, and the demands of the present situation.

Ever since its birth, the movement of the World Youth and Student Festival has adopted the struggle against the imperialists' aggression, war, exploitation, and oppression and for peace, democracy, and national independence as its inherent mission. Therefore, in the course of the struggle of carrying out the inherent mission, the movement has constantly strengthened friendship, solidarity, unity, and cooperation among youths and students of the world.

Youths and students of the world have firmly adhered to the mission and principle of the festival movement and have made constant efforts to realize their aspirations.

Because of the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and their maneuvers for arms buildup and for preparations for a nuclear war, tension has been intensified and the danger of war is growing in all regions of the world, including Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, the Pacific, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea.

The United States is the main force in creating this dangerous situation. This can be proven by the present situation in South Korea which has been turned into the source site of a nuclear war and in which various war exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, have been staged continually.

Today, the people of the world are standing at the grave crossroads of war and peace, subjugation and independence. War must be prevented and peace must be preserved at all costs. Peace can be preserved and consolidated only through the struggle against the imperialists' policy of war which threatens peace.

Youths and students who struggle for justice and truth with vigorous fighting spirit are the mighty anti-imperialist, antiwar, and peace-protecting forces of our times.

For youths and students in all continents and regions of the world to unanimously rise up and to vigorously wage the antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace firmly hand in hand, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, social systems, religions, countries, skin colors, and languages, is an urgent demand of the present times and the present situation.



In the course of this struggle, solidarity and unity are a reliable guarantee for victory.

The Pyongyang festival will be a new important occasion for encouraging the youths and students of the world to more broadly rise in the sacred cause for safeguarding the anti-imperialist and antiwar peace and for epochally strengthening the friendship, unity, cohesion, and solidarity of the youths and students of the world in the common struggle.

Today our people, youths, and students are registering a great upsurge in all domains for the complete victory of socialism by upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural.

To maintain and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula by eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, we put forward peace proposals and initiatives including the proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and the proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks to eliminate the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and to realize the atmosphere of trust. We are constantly striving to achieve such proposals.

We are also carrying out the struggle to prevent a nuclear war in firm unity with the peace-loving people of the world under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace and to maintain peace of the world.

Not yielding to the cruel repression by the United States and the military fascist rulers, the South Korean people, youths, and students have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy and in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and are courageously fighting.

Our peaceful construction for the complete victory of socialism and the Korean people's struggle for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world and for the peaceful reunification of the nation are creating a favorable situation for successfully ensuring the Pyongyang festival.

The people, youths, and students of the world are sincerely supporting our people's just struggle and extending a firm solidarity with this struggle. Such support and solidarity are great encouragements to our people.

We are looking forward to the day when we will meet with the participants in the festival and our friends in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, in 1989, flying the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship. We are accelerating the preparation work to make the festival a fresh and excellent event with rich contents so that the expectations of the youths, students, and people of the world are met.

Pyongyang is calling the youths and students of the world to the hopeful festival.

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CSO: 4100/122

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### REPORTAGE ON LATIN AMERICAN SEMINAR ON CHUCHE IDEA

#### Seminar on Chuche Adopts Resolution

SK181038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--A resolution on the struggle to create a new independent world and carve out the destiny of mankind in our era under the banner of the chuche idea was adopted at the Latin American regional seminar on the chuche idea held in Lima from February 5 to 7.

The resolution says:

The seminar was a historical meeting for deeply studying the chuche idea and powerfully displaying its invincible vitality.

The attendants at the seminar affirmed in unison that the chuche idea founded by the great President Kim Il-song is a scientific and universal guiding idea of our era which indicates a true road of building a new world, independent and prosperous, and shaping the destiny of mankind.

The chuche idea today has been further developed and enriched with new principles and theories by respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, and has been systematized into an integral doctrine and brilliantly carried into the reality of Korea by him to bring about a great change.

We attendants at the Latin American regional seminar on the chuche idea, after analysing and appraising the demand of our era for chajusong and the universal significance of chuche idea in realising it, resolve as follows:

Firstly, Latin America must be made independent and become a peaceful and prosperous continent.

Secondly, the work of studying and disseminating the chuche idea that reflects the idea of independence must be further organized and activated.

We will make a more systematic study for gaining comprehensive and deeper grasps on the chuche idea, strengthening scientific cooperation in the



academic and social circles and among individuals of various countries of Latin American and exchanging valuable experiences with each other.

We will hold scientific seminars on the chuche idea in various forms and ways while forming many new chuche idea study organisations with countries, universities and scientific research centres as units.

Faculties and chairs of universities and research centres will strive to carry out the study and lecture of the chuche idea by including them in the teaching program in conformity with their conditions.

Thirdly, we should study the chuche idea and make active contributions to the creation of a new independent life.

Fourthly, the people of all countries should unite on the principle of chajusong and actively support and encourage all the progressive movements for defending chajusong.

The resolution in the name of the seminar extends full support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of their country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

#### Kim Chong-il Receives Letter From Seminar

SK181032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received on February 7 a letter from the Latin American regional seminar on the chuche idea which was held in Lima, Peru.

The letter says:

Your excellency has further developed and enriched the content of the chuche idea by putting forward new original revolutionary principles and propositions and systematizing them in an integral whole with your creative meditation and researches. These energetic ideological and theoretical activities of Your Excellency have constantly developed in depth the chuche idea along with the development of the era of chajusong and brought it to a new higher stage of its development.

While carrying forward and developing the chuche idea, Your Excellency has wisely led to a shining victory the Korean people's cause of chuche with this idea as the guiding compass.

Your Excellency is, indeed, a genius of thought and theory and a genius of leadership of our era.

Together with the progressive people of the world, we highly appreciate the ideological and theoretical activities and leadership of Your Excellency

who have made undying contributions to the development of human thought and theory and the completion of the cause of chajusong.

We will constantly expand the ranks of the followers of the chuche idea and faithfully contribute to the righteous struggle of the people advancing under the banner of chajusong by putting greater energies into the study and dissemination of the chuche idea.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

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CSO: 4100/122

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

KIM YONG-NAM ARRIVES ON VISIT--Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, arrived in Belgrade on 19 February for a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY]. At the airport Raif Dizdarevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY in charge of foreign affairs; the deputy secretary of the Federal Executive Council in charge of foreign affairs; the SFRY ambassador to our country; and other functionaries concerned welcomed our country's foreign minister. Our country's ambassador to the SFRY and embassy staff in the SFRY were also at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Feb 87 SK] /12858

GUINEA PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPA DELEGATION--Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--Guinean President Lansana Conte on February 13 met a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its Standing Committee. The president said the government and people of the Republic of Guinea sincerely hope an early realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. [sentence as received] He stressed the need to actively develop the friendly relations between Guinea and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 18 Feb 87 SK] /6662

KIM YONG-NAM TO YUGOSLAVIA, INDIA--Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, left Pyongyang Wednesday by air for a visit to Yugoslavia and India. He was seen off at the airport by Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vlado Blazevski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy, Atul Pandit, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 18 Feb 87 SK] /6662

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22 April, 1987